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UNITED STATES LABOR UPLIFTED BY PROHIBITION

Secretary of Seattle Central Council, a Radical in Federation Circles, Says Dry Law Has Aided the Workingman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Prohibition, in practice, is in every way an asset to Labor, and possibly its most beneficial effect is to increase the laboring man's interest and activity in civic affairs far beyond what he displayed formerly.

This is the conviction expressed by James A. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Mr. Duncan is one of the so-called radicals of the American Labor movement, a leader of that section of the American Federation of Labor which asserts that it is fighting to make the federation democratic. As such, he fought against the pro-beer and wine resolution adopted at the recent federation convention at Atlantic City. And his irrevocable approval of prohibition is considered of even more value because, as one of the leaders of the Seattle general strike, he has been accused, along with the rest of the 65,000 workers who struck, of being a "Bolshevik."

Mr. Duncan made his remarks for prohibition in the course of an extended interview on Labor topics generally. What he said of the Seattle strike and kindred events of the Labor question may be held in abeyance to enable emphasis to be placed on his opposition to the liquor interests. His State, Washington, is dry, and what he says of the value of prohibition is said from experience at first hand.

Labor Uplifted

"From the Labor standpoint," began Mr. Duncan, "regardless of the action taken by the federation, prohibition has proved its value in many ways. It has changed the appearance of the workers generally. Men who do rough work used to be content to walk the street in overalls. Only a short time after prohibition came in Washington, the workingman on the street could hardly be distinguished from the banker and business man. The money the worker formerly spent for drink now goes for better homes, more and better clothes, and better food. The worker, under prohibition, displays more activity and interest in civic affairs. Where, in such states as Washington, the voter has the initiative and referendum, it is vital that those who enjoy the franchise and the power to make, by the initiative, laws which shall govern the State, should be clear-headed and free from the influence of liquor and the liquor business."

The minutes of the Seattle Central Labor Council meeting include reports from various organizations whose members formerly took their share of liquor, to the effect that since prohibition was established their members have attended meetings more regularly, taken more active part in them, and are paying their dues more promptly and regularly. And this is a general condition.

Banks Are Indicators

"The bank statistics show that since John Barleycorn and Robin Hood passed away, the number of depositors throughout the city has very greatly increased, together with the amounts deposited."

The beneficial effects of prohibition are so self-evident that hosts of people and many newspapers who were formerly most ardent in support of the liquor business, proclaiming its cause with the argument of 'personal liberty' and every other form of defense, have now turned right-about face on the question.

"The people have proved by their ballots that they want prohibition to stay. The liquor men got through the Legislature, as a last resort, a hotel bill, and a bill for light wines and beer. But the people voted these down, on referendum, overwhelmingly. We have a very strict enforcement law, and the law is being enforced, too."

Movement Strengthened

"While many of our friends predicted, and our enemies hoped, that the Labor movement would go to the dross with the coming of prohibition, the reverse has proved true. The Labor movement in Washington, under prohibition, has grown by leaps and bounds, and has entered into such activities in community interests as would have been impossible under the old conditions."

The unemployment predicted in an effort to defeat prohibition did not appear. There was no crisis in this direction, all of the workers in the liquor business being absorbed very rapidly in other lines, the breweries themselves being used as canneries and for other purposes. The number of waitresses decreased, and the number of waitresses increased."

Mr. Duncan thought it significant that 4000 dry votes were cast against the 26,000 wet votes in the recent convention. He believed the dry vote would be much higher next year. Meanwhile, Seattle Labor would not turn its back on prohibition; it had brought Labor too many advantages.

ALL NON-PARTISAN MEASURES APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota — Incomplete and scattering returns indicate that the entire list of seven National Non-Partisan League measures submitted to the people at a special referendum election on Thursday have been approved by a majority which will range between 8000 and 12,000. Non-Partisan League headquarters in Fargo claims 20,000 majority, which would be an increase of about 2700 over the majority polled by Governor Frazier last fall.

The indications are that there will be little spread between the vote upon the various measures, the greatest difference being between the Printing Monopoly Bill and the Bank of North Dakota Bill. The latter measure seems to have been the most popular of the seven, and probably will lead the others in the State by 2000 or more votes.

FARMER FREED ON RED CROSS CHARGE

His Answer in Refusing to Give to the Organization Held Not to Warrant His Conviction Under the Anti-Sedition Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — In an opinion by Judge Andrew Holt the Minnesota Supreme Court holds that an answer given Red Cross solicitors by William Ludemann, a farmer living near Buffalo, as his reason for refusing to contribute \$1 to join the organization did not warrant his conviction under the Anti-Sedition Law.

George W. Norris, Progressive Senator from Nebraska, called attention to the notable work it had done in putting before Congress the facts on which the packer bills pending in both houses are based and on the enactment of which is placed to a large degree the hope of solving the food problem.

"There is not a particle of doubt," said Senator Norris, "that from the evidence submitted by the Federal Trade Commission there was such violation of either the letter or the spirit of the law," Judge Holt's opinion states.

The defendant was not trying to influence the committee, but simply to excuse his own conduct, and the object of the law was to prevent people from attempting to persuade others from aiding the government in the prosecution of the war and from enlisting in the military service," the decision continues.

In the lower court evidence had been introduced showing that Ludemann had referred to the Red Cross as "grafting organization" and had criticized the government for not raising funds by direct taxation.

Reversals in three alleged disloyalty cases were made in the Supreme Court decisions filed here. Last week the Supreme Court held that Peter W. and John Rempel, both of Butterfield, Minnesota, convicted in the Watonwan County District Court in separate prosecutions on sedition charges, were not guilty of violation of the state Anti-Sedition Law. On Friday the court held these defendants were not guilty of assault charges growing out of events resulting from the disloyalty cases in the lower courts. Evidence was introduced showing that one of the Rempel brothers had made attempts to draw a revolver in an alteration involving their alleged disloyalty.

Besides, unlike river and harbor bills and post office bills, the Federal Trade Commission's appropriation has no local significance.

TRADE COMMISSION BUDGET CUT DOWN

Senate Reduces Annual Appropriation by \$100,000 Over Protest of Commissioner Colver—Attack by "Old Guard"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In its zeal for retrenchment, economy and reform, the United States Senate yesterday sustained the action of the Appropriations Committee on the sundry civil bill and cut the annual budget of the Federal Trade Commission by the round sum of \$100,000.

This slice cut from the funds demanded by the commission, was made over the protest of Commissioner William B. Colver, who told the committee that \$1,000,000 would be necessary to carry on the work effectively. Action on this item in the sundry civil bill led to a rather heated debate in course of which "old guard" senators attacked the commission, refusing to admit that it had rendered while to admit that it had rendered any conspicuous service to the country.

While cutting down appropriation bills is the order of the day, there is some suspicion afield that the Federal Trade Commission's support of strict government control of certain big interests, notably the packers, may be responsible for a rebuff at the hands of a majority, which frowns for the time being, at least, on interference with private management and initiative in every field.

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Trade Commission there was such violation of either the letter or the spirit of the law," Judge Holt's opinion states.

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It was pointed out by one who knows that on the whole the senators do not object to the "expert information," but some of them do strongly object to "petty governmental interference with captains of industry who are not necessarily malefactors of great wealth."

Besides, unlike river and harbor bills and post office bills, the Federal Trade Commission's appropriation has no local significance.

PROPOSED PRIZE FIGHT PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Charles H. Randall, Representative in Congress from California, sent a telegram yesterday to James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, directing his attention to the resolution Mr. Randall introduced in the House in protest of the prize fight which it has been announced will take place on July 4 in Toledo, Ohio. The telegram was as follows:

"I have introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution requesting Your Excellency to use all the power of your executive office to prevent the desecration of the Nation's holiday by a prize fight at Toledo. Pending consideration of this resolution by the Judiciary Committee, which may be delayed by pressure of other business, I remind you that Congress enacted a law in 1912 making it unlawful to deposit in the United States mails, or with any express company or common carrier, or to send or carry from one state to another, or to bring or cause to be brought into the United States from abroad any film or pictorial representation of any prize fight, under whatever name it is conducted. The enlightened public sentiment of this country is against this proposed disgraceful exhibition, and looks to you to prevent it."

NEW CONSTITUTION PLANNED FOR DANZIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Due to a mistake in an official wireless message, a premature announcement was made here that peace had been signed. The announcement was received quietly and with deep thankfulness. Owing to a strike preventing illuminations, the celebrations were to be held at some time within the fortnight.

GUERRILLA WAR FORBIDDEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Formation of volunteer militia bodies or guerrilla bands has been forbidden by the Turkish Minister of the Interior, on the ground that such organization would prejudice the government's peace plans, according to advice received by the State Department.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday) — In a declaration before the municipal deputies, the Chief Burmester of Danzig, while affirming that Danzig is German and wants to remain so, recognized that Danzig will be a free city the moment the treaty comes into force. They were unanimous, he continued, that the municipal council must be regarded as the city's legal representative and, therefore, propose to formulate a Constitution. This will be on the widest democratic basis and to that end three new Labor members are to be added to the council, and a committee representing all the political parties is to assist in working out the Constitution.

ENTENTE BANK IN COPENHAGEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday) — A new bank, styled the Entente Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 kroner, mainly subscribed in Denmark, has opened in Copenhagen, with the main object of furthering Danish commercial intercourse with the allied countries.

CANADIAN BILL FOR PROHIBITION UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — By its vote on Thursday against the Senate's proposed amendment to the Prohibition Bill, under which the operation of the act would have been limited to the period of the war, the prohibition provision thus to become inoperative on the signing of peace, the Canadian House of Commons by a majority of 71 put itself on record as definitely in favor of the continuance of prohibition for the period of one year after the signing of the peace treaty.

The vote was taken on a motion by Sir Robert Borden that the House disagreed with the Senate amendment, on the ground that the purpose of the bill would be defeated by its inclusion.

SUSPICION FELT OF HUNGARY'S POLICY

Foreign Minister Declared to Be Playing a Double Game and Preparing Sudden and Shattering Blow Against Tzsch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters that there is good reason for regarding Hungary's present attitude with the gravest suspicion. Evidently Bela Kun, Foreign Minister under the Soviet Government, is, willingly or unwillingly, playing a double game, and while attempting to cover his failure to comply with the Allies' demands by specious stories of Tzsch attacks, of which there is no confirmation, is preparing a sudden and shattering blow against the heart of Tzsch-Slovakia, and trusting to its success to preserve him from the consequences of disobeying the Paris Conference.

Apparently the moderate Hungarian elements, including William Bohn, commander-in-chief, favored acceding to the Allies' demands, but have been overruled by the Nationalist members under Samuel, Lenin's emissary from Moscow, and the Hungarians are massing east of Komorn for a strong offensive against Pressburg.

TREATY WITH HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — A Cracow telegram states that General von Mackensen with 10,000 German troops has made a treaty with the Hungarian Government and taken chief command of the Hungarian forces operating against Poland.

DEFENSE OF GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday) — A Berlin message states that General Hoffman, of Brest-Litovsk fame, has authorized a press statement that he and his troops on the Polish frontier will not abandon one inch of German territory, even at the German Government's command, but will defend the frontier by force of arms. He refuses to recognize a treaty, which cedes purely German territory, confesses, contrary to truth, the guilt of the German people and demands the delivery of German citizens to foreign courts for trial.

On the other hand, three upper presidents of Prussian eastern provinces have issued a joint proclamation stating that out of consideration for the rest of the Nation, it is the duty of the people of the eastern provinces to submit to the treaty conditions. In his farewell address to the troops Field Marshal von Hindenburg explains that he is relinquishing the chief command in accordance with his decision to retire as soon as acceptance of the treaty was decided upon and insists on the duty of preserving the solidarity of Germany's defensive power and keeping personal opinions in the background.

REPORT ATTEMPTED COUNTER-REVOLUTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday) — Budapest reports an attempted counter-revolution there on Tuesday which was eventually crushed.

FOREIGN TRADE GAIN BY UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Foreign commerce of the United States shows gains for May of this year over the same month last year in both imports and exports. For May, 1919, imports were \$328,927,139, as compared with \$322,852,898 in May, 1918. Exports for the same months were \$605,379,599 and \$550,924,791, respectively. For 11 months ending May 31, total imports were \$2,802,853,071, an increase of \$117,547,739 over the same period ending May 31, 1918, while exports were \$6,306,745,405, an increase of \$870,833,433.

INDEX FOR JUNE 28, 1919

Business and Finance Page 10

Stock Market Quotations 1

Financial World Affairs Reviewed 1

British Post-War Financial Outlook 1

Dividends Declared 1

Editorial Page 16

The New Renaissance 1

The Trend of Commencement Talk 1

Nationalization in Queensland 1

Crossing the American Desert 1

Notes and Comments 1

General News 1

Federal Trade Board Budget Cut Down 1

Farmer Freed on Red Cross Charge 1

China's Delegates Will Sign Treaty 1

Without Reserve 1

Labor Aid by Prohibition 1

Passage of Irish Party Planned 1

Enforcement Code Reported 1

Turkish Appeal Is Rejected by Allies 1

Progress Made by General Denikin 1

War Tax Dodgers Sentenced to Jail 1

Ratification of League Forecast 1

Appeal of Soviet Declined 1

livered to Dr. Haniel von Halmhausen, Mr. Clemenceau has signed a letter guaranteeing that the copy to be signed on Saturday does not vary from the text remitted to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzaus.

Advertisement in German Papers
COBLENZ, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The following advertisement, addressed "to all Germans," is appearing in newspapers in various parts of unoccupied Germany:

"We have telegraphed the Dutch Government as follows:
"The German Officers' Alliance, filled with gratitude for the hospitality afforded the German Kaiser by Holland, in the name of millions of Germans, request the Government of the Netherlands to refuse to deliver the Kaiser to the entente. We cannot now defend our former War Lord with our bodies, but we expect the magnanimity of the Dutch to spare us this final and most humiliating disgrace."

Delegates Pass Through Cologne
COBLENZ, Germany (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Hermann Müller, Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Johannes Bell, Colonial Secretary, the two German peace delegates on their way to Versailles, passed through Cologne at 9:45 o'clock this morning, a telephone message from Cologne reported.

Resting Quiet to Eastern Galicia
PARIS, France (Thursday) — (By The Associated Press)—The Council of Four has granted Poland permission to use General Haller's army or any of its other troops in restoring quiet to eastern Galicia and driving outlaws from the country.

This decision was reached following a meeting of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, and Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, with the council.

Italian Signatories

PARIS, France (Friday)—It is definitely known now that Italy will be represented at the signing of the German peace treaty by Baron Sonnino, Marquess Imperial di Francavilla, and Dr. Silvio Crespi. The newly appointed Italian delegation headed by the Foreign Minister, Tommaso Tittoni, will not arrive in Paris until Sunday morning.

French Comment on Surrender
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Commenting on the unconditional surrender of the Germans to the allied peace terms the Petit-Parisien writes:

"The treaty which the Allies' firmness has just imposed upon the enemy is a treaty of justice, reparation, and guarantee.

"Of course it will be necessary to see that the clauses it comprises are strictly executed. This is the government's task as the conclusion of a great victory. The treaty is really what we had a right to expect it would be. The statesmen, Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George, Orlando, and Clemenceau, have been worthy of the soldiers; they will all have a share in the countries' admiration and France may well be proud. Today she shines brighter than ever."

The Journal says: "The peace that became definite yesterday assures, thanks to all those who have conducted the war or taken part in it, a satisfaction that even the most ambitious world would not have dared to expect on Aug. 3, 1914. We have seen the most formidable war machinery the world ever knew destroyed; the dear provinces which we had lost have been returned to the mother country, a continental situation which has laid waste on France for a half century has been restored; not so completely as might have been expected, but enough to give us the right to carry our heads high and look to the future in a different spirit."

PILOT AND CREWS OF NC PLANES WELCOMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A navy dirigible and two seaplanes flew down the harbor yesterday afternoon to welcome the crews of the NC planes who were returning from Europe aboard the transport Zeppelin. A navy yacht, carrying relatives and friends of the crews, also met the transport.

The American Flying Club will give a dinner next Wednesday in honor of the crews, and especially in honor of Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read and the crew that first flew across the Atlantic.

NEW COMMISSION MAY BE SENT TO POLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson advised the Senate yesterday through the State Department that he was considering sending another commission to Poland to investigate reports of Jewish massacres. He said a decision would be reached after he had conferred at Paris with Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland. It was the first announcement here that Mr. Gibson had been summoned to Paris to discuss the matter with the President. In recent papers to the State Department Mr. Gibson said reports of mistreatment of Jews in Poland were grossly exaggerated.

SUPERINTENDENT IS CHOSEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Frank Cody, acting superintendent of Detroit schools since the resignation of Charles E. Chadsey, was elected superintendent yesterday by the Board of Education. Mr. Cody was chosen by a 4-to-3 vote, the minority being for Dr. Frank W. Ballou of Boston. The salary is \$9000 a year.

TURKISH APPEAL IS REJECTED BY ALLIES

Council Replies to Memorandum That It Cannot Accept Claim That the Territories of Turkey Be Restored Undiminished

revolutionaries are the same, namely, to destroy society in order to seize its ruins by putting its members out of the way and taking possession of their property. Europe and America are endeavoring, at the cost of immense sacrifices, to deliver the Slav people, whose ostensible attitude toward the entente is scarcely different at the present time from that of the Turks, for both have been reduced to silence and both are paralyzed by an unfeeling of tyranny.

"The Turks who thus find themselves, under the domination of the committee, in the same situation as that of the Russians under the terrorists, deserve the same sympathy and the same humanitarian and kindly assistance at the hands of the rulers of the great nations which hold the destinies of the world in their hands."

"Latterly the truth has begun to filter through into European public opinion. The great trial of the Unionists at Constantinople has proved the responsibility of the leaders of the committee, all of whom occupy high positions in the State, for the war and the other tragic events. That is the rehabilitation of the Ottoman Nation."

"Thus rehabilitated in the eyes of the civilized world, our mission will henceforth be that of devoting ourselves to an intensive economic and intellectual culture, in order thus to become a useful factor in the League of Nations."

"The Ottoman people hope that the chaos in the East, fostered as it is by this abnormal state of affairs, which is neither war nor peace, may at last be replaced by order, and it likewise desires to see the end of the continued occupation of its territories in spite of the armistice. This occupation, in fact, has resulted at Smyrna in the most deplorable excesses, which have been committed to the hurt of the defenseless Moslem population."

"It desires with equal earnestness the maintenance, on the basis of the status quo ante bellum, of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire which, during the last 40 years, has been reduced to the least possible limits."

"It lastly, wishes to be granted in Thrace, to the north and west of Adrianople, where the Muhammadan population is in an overwhelming majority, a frontier line which will render possible the defense of Adrianople and Constantinople."

Basis of Requests Made

"What we ask for thus is, moreover, completely in conformity with President Wilson's principles, which we invoked when we requested an armistice, being convinced that they would be evenly applied in the interests of the peace of the world. On the other hand, a fresh parceling out of the Ottoman Empire would entirely upset the balance in the East."

"The ranges of the Taurus are, moreover, nothing more than a geological line of demarcation. The regions situated beyond those mountains, from the Mediterranean up to the Arabian Sea, are, although a language different from the Turkish language is spoken there, indissolubly linked with Constantinople by feelings which are deeper than the principle of nationality. On either side of the Taurus the same ideals, the same thoughts, the same moral and material interests bind the inhabitants. These form a compact bloc and their disintegration would be detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the East."

"Even a plebiscite would not solve the question, for the supreme interests of more than 300,000,000 Moslems are involved, and they form an important fraction of the whole of the human race."

"The conscience of the world could only approve conditions of peace which are compatible with right, with the aspirations of peoples, and with eminent justice."

The reply of the allied and associated powers follows:

"The council of the principal allied and associated powers have read with the most careful attention the memorandum presented to them by Your Excellency on July 17, and, in accordance with the promise then made, desire now to offer the following observations upon it."

"In your recital of the political intrigues which accompanied Turkey's entry into the war and of the tragedies which I have repeatedly made to the Ottoman Senate. Turkey deplores the murder of a great number of her Christian co-nationals as much as she does that of Moslems, properly speaking. In point of fact, the Committee of Union and Progress, not content with the crimes perpetrated against Christians, condemned to death by every means 3,000,000 Moslems."

Ruins in Asia Minor

"Several hundreds of thousands of these unfortunate beings, hunted from their homes, are still wandering about today in the middle of Asia Minor without shelter and without any relief for their very existence. And even if they returned to their provinces they would find themselves just as destitute, for a large number of towns and villages, both Moslem and Christian, have been completely destroyed. Asia Minor is today nothing but a vast heap of ruins."

"The new government, notwithstanding its vigilance care, has been as yet unable to mitigate the disastrous effects of the cataclysm. It will always be easily possible to confirm my assertions by an inquiry undertaken on the spot."

"It is necessary, however, to dismiss any theory of racial conflict or any explosion of religious fanaticism. Moreover, the Turkish people, at a time when violence could strive successfully against right showed itself able to respect the lives, the honor and the sacred feelings of the Christian nations subject to its laws. It would be fairer to judge the Ottoman nation by its long history as a whole, rather than by a single period which shows it in the most disadvantageous light."

"History tells us of many Turkish successes and of many Turkish defeats of nations conquered and nations freed."

"The memorandum itself refers to the reductions that have taken place

in the territories recently under Ottoman sovereignty. Yet, in all the changes there is no case to be found, either in Europe, or Asia, or Africa, in which the establishment of Turkish rule in any country has not been followed by a diminution of material prosperity and a fall in the level of culture..."

"Neither among the Christians of Europe nor among the Moslems of Syria, Arabia and Africa has the Turk done other than destroy, wherever he has conquered; never has he shown himself able to develop in peace what he has won by war. Not in this direction do his talents lie..."

Hollowness Exposed

"The council observes with regret that the memorandum introduces in this connection a wholly different order of considerations based on opposed religious rivalries."

"But surely there never was a sentiment less justified by facts. The whole course of the war exposes its hollowness. What religious issue is raised by a struggle in which Protestant Germany, Roman Catholic Austria, Orthodox Bulgaria and Moslem Turkey banded themselves together to plunder their neighbors?"

"Nothing touching religion has been altered, except the security with which it may be practised, and this, whenever allied control exists, has certainly been altered for the better..."

"To thinking Moslems throughout the world the modern history of the government enthroned at Constantinople can be no source of pleasure or pride."

"For reasons we have already indicated the Turk was there attempting a task for which he had little aptitude and in which he has consequently had little success. Set him to work in happier circumstances; let his energies find their chief exercise in surroundings more congenial to his genius, under new circumstances less complicated and difficult, with an evil tradition of corruption and intrigue severed, perhaps forgotten, why should he not add lustre to his country, and thus indirectly to his religion, by other qualities than that of courage and discipline, which he has always so conspicuously displayed?"

"In an impressive passage of your memorandum, you declare it to be your country's mission to devote itself to an intensive economic and intellectual culture."

"No chance could be more startling or impressive; none could be more beneficial. If Your Excellency is able to initiate this great process of development in men of the Turkish race, you will deserve and will certainly receive all the assistance we are able to give you."

(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

BAN CONTINUED ON SEA PLEASURE TRIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Pleasure travel to Great Britain and France will not be permitted before midwinter or next spring, it was learned at the State Department yesterday, but persons on business will have virtually no difficulty in obtaining passports. The War Department has asked first-class passage from Europe to the United States for 18,000 persons, principally war workers, and this will take all available accommodations except for those with urgent business.

ESCAPE OF FORMER PRINCE IS DENIED

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German Crown Prince, whose escape from Holland to Germany had been reported, was still at his residence on the island of Wieringen in Zuider Zee this morning, it was officially announced here this afternoon.

FINLAND DECLARED REPUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Thursday)—The Finnish Diet carried a proposal declaring Finland a Republic by 162 votes to 22. The President is to be elected for a period of six years, first by the Diet and then by a special assembly of 300 members. The election will take place next month, and General Mannerheim is expected to become the first President.

Letters of Recall Presented

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the Finnish Ambassador has presented his letters of recall to the German Government.

Position of Government

"But it is argued that these crimes were committed by a Turkish Government for whose misdeeds the Turkish people were not responsible; that there was in them no element of religious fanaticism; that Moslems suffered from them not less than Christians; that they were entirely out of harmony with the Turkish tradition, as historically exhibited in the treatment by Turkey of subject races; that the maintenance of the Turkish Empire is necessary for the religious equilibrium of the world; so that policy, not less than justice, requires that its territories should be restored undiminished, as they existed when the war broke out..."

"It seems, however, that the claim for complete territorial restoration, put forward in the memorandum, is not based really on the plea that Turkey should not be required to suffer for the sins of her Ministers. It has a deeper ground. It appeals to the history of Turkish rule in the past and to the conditions of affairs in the Moslem world..."

"History tells us of many Turkish successes and of many Turkish defeats of nations conquered and nations freed."

"The memorandum itself refers to the reductions that have taken place

PROGRESS MADE BY GENERAL DENIKIN

Bolshevist Tenth Army Reported to Have Lost 85 Per Cent of Its Effectives as Well as Considerable Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Prospects before General Denikin's volunteer army are exceedingly bright, according to a high military authority here, the Bolshevik tenth army having lost 85 per cent of its effectives and territory, which is expected to yield General Denikin 250,000 recruits—considerably more than his present force.

"His right wing is now about 60 miles from Astrakhan, and his reported capture of Tzarskin is regarded as probable. In view of the Bolshevik silence on the matter. Equal progress is being made in the center, while on the left General Denikin is in action with the garrison of Kharkoff and has reached Pavlodgrad, 30 miles from Ekaterinoslav. This advance, threatening seriously the Crimean communications with the Black Sea, is reflected in the evacuation of Theodosia, and it is known that the Bolsheviks are returning on Jankoi Junction.

"British military opinion of General Denikin's operations is that they are brilliant in the extreme, and although credit must be given to the excellent equipment still being supplied to him, great praise is due to his excellent leadership and the morale of his troops, who have recovered from the experiences of the winter and spring.

Reports from Egypt by United States consul and other officials stated that Mr. Ellis went to Egypt in the uniform of a United States Army officer, and that the natives, whose meetings for the independence of Egypt he attended and addressed, interpreted his presence as approval by the United States of their aims. Mr. Ellis, it is understood, says he wore the uniform of an American correspondent, which is much like the army uniform. The use of a uniform in Egypt is considered unnecessary and misleading.

SPARTACISTS OCCUPY TOWN HALL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—Berlin messages state that Spartacists occupied the Hamburg town hall and other buildings on Thursday and the commander of the garrison subsequently agreed not to call in government troops if pillage were successfully prevented. General von Lettow-Vorbeck, former commander of German forces in German East Africa, is advancing on Hamburg with a considerable force of reliable troops. In Berlin, the disturbances are decreasing and traffic has been everywhere resumed, except at Göttingen railway station, which is the strike headquarters.

Ultimatum Is Sent to Estonians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Germans are accused of direct defiance of the entente's orders respecting Estonia, by a high military authority here, who informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Estonian advance near Pskoff has again paused, through the Baltic Landwehr, evidently relying on German support, attacking the Estonians from Riga Gulf to Marienburg.

SPINGARN MEDAL IS GIVEN TO MR. GRIMKÉ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced that the Spingarn medal, presented annually to the American of African descent considered to have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor, has been awarded to Archibald H. Grimké, of Washington, District of Columbia, lawyer, author, former United States Consul to San Domingo, president of the American Negro Academy and president of the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Grimké once edited The Hub, a Boston publication, and wrote for Boston papers.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

THE record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows: Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that stand in favor, 8. Number that stands against, 0. Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, with dates:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

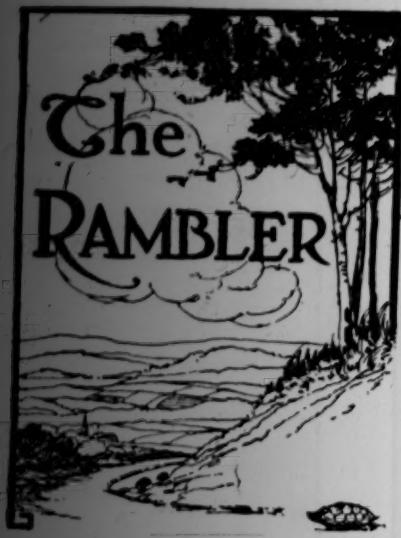
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

An attempt will be made by anti-prohibitionists on the floor to amend the definitions of



Blue Lobelia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
I had said never again, but yet I came. Sometime, somehow; where, I had not been able to remember, I had encountered a sound that reminded me of the creak of a gate into a certain old water garden that I had known. From the moment of that encounter I knew that no number of never agains would prevail to keep me away. Although, truth to tell, and this is a curious thing, I did not immediately interpret the sound aright. It was, indeed, actually many days before it was finally separated out from visions of fields and farmyards, green shrubbery and short cuts, and fixed definitely as the creak of the gate into the old water garden. Still from first to last it connected itself, in my mind, with a short cut. A short cut through a shrubbery—a short cut with a gate! It might be relegated to perdition a thousand times a day, and a thousand times a day it would pound back, and beat up again to interrupt my thoughts. A short cut, and along a laurel path. A laurel path and the scent of laurels and—syringa! Related, too, to disappointment. Something out of reach—the top of a syringa bush in blossom and, yes—the clipped sides to a narrow path! I could feel those clipped sides, they were rigid, uncomfortable, arbitrary. How absurd, I thought, with an odd old resentment, to clip syringa and lilac. Imagine lilac clipped to serve the purpose of a path! And yet, with it all I felt a promise of luxuriance and color of blueness and seclusion. It came back to me velvet-footed, little by little, until suddenly, in the midst of the noise and rush of a crowded street, it took shape, and became a pool and reflections, and a big quiet stone by a miniature sandy shore and—beyond, it was no other than the old green water garden! The creak was the creak of the gate into the laurel path, of course!

Immediately I could see Pan seated on the stone, as I had always imagined him, and could hear the music of his pipes. One had never ventured into the garden without expecting to meet him, but, as it happened, no one had had the good fortune to surprise him there, although many and many a time we had surprised his audience into dispersing. Indeed, they would scurry past the intruder even as the gate was closing. Possibly it was the creak of the gate that gave Pan warning. However that may be, he had never actually been there when anyone arrived, and he is now, though, surely, the shy, adoring audience has increased, for the garden is more lost to sight, more deeply buried than ever it was, and it was always mysterious. A tangle of trees is grown up around it, both thick and strong, and welded into so impervious a barrier that without special knowledge one might never find a way into the garden.

It must be entered tiptoe now, for is it not the very scene and center of all mystery? Man's handiwork, and Pan in possession. And here? Why what a mixture of tastes and intentions! One might fancy that Pan would have had it wholly savage and untamed, but it is not so. This planted spot must, somehow, have caught his fancy, for he has preserved its air of captured nature, its grace of obedience to control and its wonderful unceasing music. The great flat stones that paved it in most discreet disorder, that formed steps, and made bridges over little rivulets with forget-me-nots around them, these have been kept here and there. But with a wandering fancy—or, as it may happen, in the exercise of a taste that a man cannot perceive, one has been kept clear and not another, one has been mossed over and another not. The tryst by the still dark corner of the pool, where two rocks meet, has become inaccessible. Why of all places was the tryst allowed to lapse while the terraces with their rough, steep climbing steps are intact? The stone seats, too, are perfect. Well, maybe, that's appreciable, for surely never was there a finer place for out-of-doors tunings—for wild, fresh open-air concerts, or for the music of the pipes? How the sound would drop down, down, down, toward the tinkling of the stream, and echo back from the sides of the amphitheater filled, no doubt, with an entranced, a varied audience!

It was the thrusting of the great bamboo, pushing its roots down into the water, that closed in and locked the tryst away. And here came a sudden remembrance—how that the bamboo was but fulfilling an oft-repeated prophecy! "Some day the bamboo will close the path—it must be cut back." I could recall the very words of John's answer—the tone of his voice. "Lem be, He's two hundred year old, aye an' moore, aready. He'll do no hurt to yer pairth." Two hundred years old—who then made and planted the water garden? Before this could be answered there was a scurry across my feet. I looked down, but there was nothing to be seen, nothing but a sea of indigo blue surging everywhere, filling every interstice of the pavement, and flowing over and among the brown rocks. It had actually crept to the higher levels, and

was hanging from every projection, until the rocks being lost under the shadow among the trees, it ceased. "Aunt Araminta's blue lobelia," I said instinctively, and remembered the seed that had lain concealed for half a century, until, a stone being moved, it blazed out in amazing bloom. "We had all gone down to see it, for John in a state of great excitement had called to us. 'I aint seen sich lobelia sin' Miss Minty's time. She was fust to bring the seed to the water gairden. Lobelia today is uglier an this, smaller and stockier stemmed."

Once released, Miss Araminta's lobelia had made good its foothold amidst the dews and mists of the deep garden. Here was the blueness that had come to me in the city, and the mystery and inquiry of it all. The seed's escape after its long imprisonment, the overflowing blue, John's insistence, like, so continually expressed forever after, for the small neat rosettes that adorned the trimmer garden edges. He loved Miss Minty's straggling blue, but, try so doggedly in saving and sowing the seed, it never grew for him in captivity. "It's bewitched it is with the water gairden," he said, "and," mysteriously, "so was Miss Minty fifty years ago. 'Twas toward evenin' she'd be goin' thaire," he told us, and we heard with bated breath. "It's to listen she'd be goin'. She'd know somethin' we'd not know," he'd murmur, while our hair stood on end. "Shure she'd have great communications, and look it, she'd sow things, and she sowed the wild lobelia. 'Twas at night she'd sow them."

The sun was dropping toward the west, the pool was a pale saffron, shadows mysteriously dark, the cadence of the falling water unceasing. A slender breeze passed by, it varied the music of the falls, slightly hastening the time, and altering the rhythm. The bamboo rattled and bowed. In the warming glow innumerable wild roses glowed like pale pink stars against the dark rocks. "She'd have great communications," I thought. "It's to listen she'd be goin'." From afar off came the sound of the pipes—it was unmistakable—it came nearer. I had seen all that I needed to see, my craving for the water garden had abated. As the gate gave out its final creak—a nightjar passed by, he was drawn to the water garden.

For my own part, as I lifted my hand from the latch, I gave comfortable utterance to a useless formula: "Never again," I said, "never, never again."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 779)

Lithuanian Loyalty

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Americanization work that is going on among foreigners in this country is a timely subject, not only because the war has brought the issue of loyalty and Americanism into prominent notice, but also because there seems to be some fear in the United States that the recognition of several of the new European states will result in a return of their national conditions to their European homelands.

My work in this country brings me in constant contact with large numbers of Americans of Lithuanian descent, and speaking exclusively for them I am in position conscientiously to state that Americanization has made great headway among them, and that the children of all classes might have equal rights to a good primary education. He went to Hartford when he first visited America, to see Henry Barnard who in 1837 introduced a bill into the Legislature of Connecticut which became the foundation of all free national educational systems in the world. From the time of that visit Dickens persistently advocated national schools.

Dickens was England's greatest student of education. He describes 28 schools in his books, some of them criticizing wrong conditions in existing schools, but most of them revealing new basic ideas in training and teaching. Every modern advance in the development of the powers of children was advocated by Dickens. He published in Household Words in 1855 a most comprehensive article on the kindergarten (Infant gardens). He was one of the first in England to plead for free national schools so that the children of all classes might have equal rights to a good primary education. He went to Hartford when he first visited America, to see Henry Barnard who in 1837 introduced a bill into the Legislature of Connecticut which became the foundation of all free national educational systems in the world. From the time of that visit Dickens persistently advocated national schools.

Wanted Better Homes

In Household Words, and in some of his novels, especially in "Domby and Son," he urges the need of better homes for the poor, always for two special reasons: better health and purer morals. In regard to the education, and the housing of the children of the poor, Lloyd George's platform at the last British election was the outcome of the agitation of Dickens, begun 70 years ago.

Jesus' revelation, brotherhood, was based on two great fundamentals: (1) That each man is an individual; (2) That the supreme duty of each man is to develop his special individual power for the advancement—not of himself alone, but for his fellow men. Dickens showed his clear understanding of these vital ideas in his summary of the characteristics of Little Dorrit:

"She was inspired to be something different from the rest, and to be that something for the rest."

The development of individual power in each child is now recognized as most important by educational leaders. Dickens was the great English leader of leaders in this ideal.

Mr. McChoakumchild "was turned" (not trained) "at a normal school

OPEN APPEAL OF SOVIET REJECTED

Letter Made Part of Record in
New York Hearing Denounces
Bureau for Its Activities in
Behalf of the Bolsheviks

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NEW YORK, New York—More papers taken from the Russian Soviet Bureau were offered yesterday, in evidence of its alleged Bolshevik activities, to the Joint Legislative Committee on Sedition Activities in New York State, Senator Clayton R. Lusk, chairman. A number consisted in denunciation of the bureau and its activities.

Archibald E. Stevenson, for the committee, put in evidence "as an illustration of reaction of some of the American business men that were approached by the bureau," a letter addressed to A. A. Heller, "director, Russian Social Federal Soviet Bureau, New York," from a technical journal known as Textiles, signed Samuel S. Dale, which read:

"Yours of the 25th inst. is at hand inclosing for publication in Textiles an article on trade with Russia in which the statement is made that 'the Russian Soviet Government is ready to place \$200,000,000 in gold in banks abroad as soon as trade relations are established' to pay for American goods which, your statement adds, 'should not reflect improper working conditions, for example, child or con-

vict.' While the information is confused regarding conditions in Russia and the movement that has resulted in the control of a part of that country by what is known as the 'Bolshevik so-called Soviet Republic,' there are certain facts that have been established. These I will summarize, being careful to exclude reports, apparently well authenticated, as to massacres and outrages by the Bolsheviks in that part of Russia under their control. Bolsheviks Denounced

"First, the Trotzky-Lenine régime obtained power by the aid of Germany at a time when the United States was at war with that nation.

"Second, the Bolsheviks immediately withdrew the Russian Army from the German front, and made a peace with Germany by which Russian territory was surrendered. Russian resources placed at the disposal of the enemies of the United States, and a large German and Austrian army released for operations against the United States and our allies.

"Third, the Bolsheviks resorted to a wholesale repudiation of the debt of Russia.

"Fourth, the Bolsheviks disregarded the rights of property, have been engaged in an attempt to establish a soviet government, and have succeeded in establishing anarchy in a section of Russia surrounding Petrograd.

"Fifth, supporters and apologists of the Bolsheviks have been engaged in a propaganda in the United States in which they have shown not only lack of sympathy, but unconcealed contempt, for American institutions, and have denounced our form of government as a plutocracy, scoffing the idea that it is a democracy.

Affront Resented

"In the face of these facts, your request that we publish an offer from the Bolshevik régime to deposit \$200,000,000 of the gold it has seized as security for the purchase of American goods is a piece of effrontery that demonstrates the wide gulf that separates the Bolsheviks from Americans.

"There is evidently no provocation for your offering me an insult, and so I am compelled to conclude that your letter is due to ignorance of American character. I am strengthened in this conclusion by the fact that you have attached to your proposition a statement which, if not due to ignorance, would be a piece of hypocrisy that would make Pecksniff himself green with envy. I refer to your statement that the American products you purchase should not reflect improper working conditions; that you will not buy anything made by child or convict labor."

"Really, you ought to confine your purchases to goods made exclusively by followers of Lenin and Trotzky, paying for them exclusively in the paper money issued by the Bolsheviks.

(Signed) "SAMUEL S. DALE."

Mr. Stevenson also presented papers taken under subpoena from the Rand

WAR-TAX DODGERS SENTENCED TO JAIL

Boston Wool Dealers Severely
Arraigned by United States
Judge for "Conspiracy to Cheat
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EAMONN DE VALERA EXPECTED IN BOSTON

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School of Social Science, saying that it would be interesting to show what he said was the connection between the Rand School and the Russian Soviet Bureau. This included a letter to the bureau asking where to get literature on the true situation in Russia, and a reply from the bureau's secretary saying that it could be found at the Rand School. Another letter written to the bureau, on the letter head of the school recommended, asked if a position were available for a Miss Gertrude Bignaud who, it said, was discharged from the public schools where she was a teacher because of her war views.

Rand School Involved

A statement dated May 1, 1919, was read, addressed by the Rand school book store to S. Nuortero of the bureau, saying that he owed the store \$400, and asking immediate payment because of the pressing need for funds due to the fine of \$3000 imposed on the American Socialist Society for publishing Scott Nearing's "Great Madness." To this was attached a letter from Mr. Nuortero claiming that the bill was a mistake, as he did not owe the money, as he furnished merely a mailing list and believed that recipients of the books paid for them directly to the school or store. Mr. Stevenson added that a memorandum was found showing that Mrs. Raymond Robins paid \$18 on the account.

Record of Conviction

Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General, announced that he considered this the proper time to take up the question of the Rand school itself, and read a letter from Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, executive secretary of the school, addressed to the University of the State of New York, in which she stated that the school was the property of the American Socialist Society, a membership incorporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, July, 1906. Mr. Newton said he found by examination that this incorporation was perfected Sept. 27, 1918, and he had issued a subpoena duces tecum for a copy of the sentence recently imposed on the American Socialist Society by a United States court, which fined it \$3000, as he wished a record of that conviction written into the evidence.

"We cannot blink at the fact that just as the Nation was forced into the worst war in history these defendants entered deliberately upon a criminal conspiracy to cheat their country out of large sums accruing to them from the same world conditions that put our young men by the million on the battlefields of France.

"The present case is not a mere tax dodging case; it arose in time of war out of war conditions. The offense was committed deliberately and persisted in for a year.

"Within that same year 'conscientious objectors' were in large numbers sent to prison under long sentences. Under the Espionage Act men of previously unblemished character were sentenced to 10 or even 20 years' imprisonment under convictions of disloyal utterances.

"Refusal to register or report for military service, even by those obviously unfit for such service, was punished by substantial terms of imprisonment.

"I do not refer to these sentences, appalling in their severity, as indicating a belief that they should be followed as precedents. I think that most of them should not be followed. I have no belief in vindictive or cruel punishments. They do not protect society. They create hatred and contempt for government.

"But criminal justice is not justice unless it is, or at least attempts to be, even handed. To visit condign punishment upon those who, in time of war, seek to save their lives, limb or health from war risks, and to grant immunity to those, who out of war profits, seek by criminal conspiracy, to escape contribution to their country's war needs, is plainly a proposition that no federal court can entertain."

The Sunday Civil Bill was "an actual increase" over that measure as framed in the last Democratic Congress, despite a seeming reduction of \$384,000,000, Mr. Kitchin declared.

Replies to Edward C. Little, Republican, Representative from Kansas, the former Democratic leader admitted some reduction had been made. With several Republicans vainly seeking to question the Speaker, an effort to gain a longer time for his speech was denied on objections from the Republicans.

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the largest meetings ever held in this city is expected.

Mayor Peters sent the following telegram to Dr. de Valera in New York:

"Eamonn de Valera, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City:

"On behalf of the citizens of Boston I have the privilege of extending to you the greetings of a city whose citizens have much sympathy with the cause for which you are working. It will be a real pleasure to have you with us.

"ANDREW J. PETERS.
"Mayor of Boston."

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a motion extending official greetings to Dr. de Valera and inviting him to address the members.

In the Massachusetts Senate a petition was offered requesting an official welcome for Mr. de Valera, and urging that he be invited to address the Senate. President McKnight ruled that the measure should be placed in the orders of the day for the next session, on Monday. Permission to have the measure considered as not having been presented was granted.

In the House of Representatives an order was adopted without debate or opposition, directing the Speaker to extend the greetings of the House to Mr. de Valera, congratulating him on his return to the land of his birth and inviting him to address the House.

"No compromise whatever is possible on the League of Nations. The Democrats will not consent to any proposition of that kind.

"It has become thoroughly apparent that the Republicans will accomplish nothing by their opposition. They will go all up and down the fence trying to pull off the pickets, but will be unable to remove one of them. They never can obtain a majority for the Knox resolution, the Sherman resolution, or any of the reservations suggested by former Senator Root. These will be voted down by the Democrats, with the assistance of Republicans. It is certain that there will be more than two Republicans who will aid us in accomplishing this result.

"When all efforts in the direction of amendment or reservation have failed, the treaty will be ratified by a substantial majority. In my opinion, not more than 15 Republicans and but one Democrat will vote against ratification.

"From my point of view, the situation is very satisfactory. We are for the league solidly, and there is no division of counsel on our side.

"The opposition is evidently disturbed by their very division of counsel. Senator Lodge has announced that he favored the Knox resolution, but that he was going to lay it aside for the present. Later, Senator Knox comes out and says that the Republicans favor the Knox resolution, and that he would take it up as soon as possible. Then Senator Fall comes in with his resolution and announces that he has secured a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee in favor of it. Then Mr. Root comes to town with his amendments, and Senator Lodge gives his indorsement to the Root program. Thus, there are three divisions among the opponents of the league, not counting those who follow Senator Borah in opposing any league.

"Individual permits will be issued to large shippers who wish to move grain to the primary markets or to the Atlantic or gulf ports. It is hoped by this system of permits to keep the markets evenly supplied and to ease traffic at terminals in times of heavy business.

WOMAN'S VALUE IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD

British War Cabinet Committee's Report on Women in Industry Deals With Latter's Activities in So-Called Men's Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The War Cabinet Committee on Women in Industry, which was appointed in September last, having completed its investigations, has just issued a report. Besides the main report, signed by Lord Justice Atkin and other members of the committee, there is a memorandum by Miss Janet Campbell on "The Health of Women in Industry," embodying the results of a special investigation, a minority report by Mrs. Sidney Webb, and a note by Sir William Mackenzie on certain points of disagreement with his colleagues on the committee.

Dealing with the employment and wages of women during the war, the activities of women in what were formerly recognized as men's occupations, and their comparative value in different types of new work are first considered, and their relative industrial qualities described in the report. In the munition metal trades, between July, 1914, and July last, the number of women rose from 170,000 to 594,000, or an increase of 424,000, of whom about 90 per cent were engaged in work customarily done by men. War advances are the subject of some general observations, and of a comparison between what was done at home and in other countries.

Future Work of Women

Directions in which women's employment may be extended in the future are discussed, and the methods by which the extension may be brought about examined. The regulation of the conditions under which married women and young girls may be employed in industry is advocated. The necessity for a women's subsistence wage, based on the needs of single women, is urged, and as a corollary, the need for mothers' pensions and increased assistance to maternity comes under notice.

The recommendations cover a wide field. In regard to the relation of men's and women's wages, the committee propose the adoption of the formula of "equal pay for equal work," in the sense that pay should be in proportion to efficient output. On systems of payment by results, equal pay, they say, should be given to men and women for an equal amount of work done. On time work, the committee consider the relative value of work done by women and men should be agreed by employers and employees, acting through the usual channels of negotiation. Where a woman on time does the whole of the work of a man whom she replaces, she should receive the full man's rate. Where women are employed doing the same work as men for less wages, the jobs should be considered as men's jobs for the purpose of fixing women's wages.

Special attention is drawn to the desirability of regulating the wages of women in clerical and commercial occupations, in accordance with the formula of "equal pay," etc. It is recommended that this formula should be applied by the government to civil service departments, and other national establishments, and, as far as possible, to their contractors. Separate grades of women clerks in the civil service, it is recommended, should be abolished, though discretionary power to regulate the proportion of women in any branch should be retained. Special allowances should be granted for government work under disagreeable conditions, and this policy, the committee urge, should be extended to industry.

Where it is essential to employ men and women of the same grade, but where "equal pay for equal work" will not attract the same grade of man as woman, it may be necessary, the report states, to counteract this by the introduction of children's allowances. This, it is pointed out, requires special consideration in connection with the payment of teachers, to which the government contributes.

The committee recommends an extension of women's employment in suitable directions by trade agreements which should duly protect the interests of men workers.

The reform and extension of the Factory and Workshop acts, the strengthening of the Home Office factory medical inspectorate and the establishment of a local factory medical service to supervise and coordinate the existing medical authorities are recommended. Further to safeguard the

health and improve the efficiency of women in industry, the committee advocates a statutory minimum wage, representing the cost of reasonable subsistence, below which no woman should be employed in industry. This wage, with additions to adapt it to places with high cost of living, should be determined, they say, in the first instance, by a specially constituted authority and be adjusted periodically.

A scale of wages should be established for girls, 2s, a week less than the women's subsistence wage for each year, under 18. Lower rates may be allowed by a trade board, etc., where the employment is in the nature of an apprenticeship. The adoption of a scheme of mothers' pensions should be considered by the government, and other recommendations with regard to the care of mothers are made.

National Subsistence Wage

Sir William Mackenzie, in a note at the end of the volume, considers that, in view of existing arrangements for determining wages, the establishment of a national women's subsistence wage is unnecessary. He does not consider the need for a system of mothers' pensions established.

In one section of the report, particulars are given of an investigation into certain charges of breach of faith brought against the government by various workers' organizations, in connection with the payment of women in men's work during the war. The committee came to the conclusion that the allegations of breach of faith had not been established.

Mrs. Sidney Webb's Minority Report, besides recording her dissent from her colleagues, discusses the basis on which, wages have hitherto been determined. Mrs. Webb adds that the chaos and inequality in wage remuneration produced by the war calls for investigation by a royal commission into the sharing of the national product among classes, industries, and individuals better to secure the maximum productivity of industry and the maximum personal development of citizens.

ONE BIG UNION IS OPPOSED IN SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The advocates of the One Big Union have been meeting with much stronger opposition in Sydney than was anticipated some time ago. Whether this is due to the fact that they are not getting the clerical support which had been expected in some quarters, or whether the pendulum has swung temporarily, is not apparent, and it is yet impossible to say that the One Big Union will not finally capture the Labor party. Meanwhile a shrewd blow has been struck at the O. B. U. by Mr. John Storey, leader of the New South Wales Parliamentary Labor Party.

Having consulted with New South Wales Federal and State Labor members, regarding the objectives and methods of the O. B. U. movement, Mr. Storey has warned "the great rank and file of the party that much of the propaganda being carried on under cover of the One Big Union is not only foreign to the constitution and rules of the One Big Union itself, but aimed at the destruction of the Australian Labor Party as a political movement. This is not an objection to the One Big Union as such, but reveals a parasitic growth fastened on to a scheme of union reconstruction. Under cover of an industrial purpose a concerted and underhanded attack is being made upon the Australian Labor Party. The 'White Ant' Party announced by Mr. Garden as the One Big Union method of procedure within the ranks of unionism, has been and is being followed within the Australian Labor Party. This kind of disruption, politically, is base treachery to Labor, and if successful its only result will be firmly to enslave the masses under the power of reactionary and vested interests."

"The 'objective' of the Australian Labor Party," continues Mr. Storey, "is to be made the storm center wherein the forthcoming Labor Conference will be asked whether it wishes to abandon present methods and adopt those now being advocated by the One Big Union executive. It is for the unions to adopt any preamble or objective they choose, but before the Australian Labor Party commits itself to the One Big Union objective it might make a careful comparison of the One Big Union objective and the original I. W. W. preamble. The two are practically identical, and in most part a word for word reiteration. Should the Australian Labor Party adopt what is in effect the I. W. W. preamble, we shall have the opponents of Labor, with their powerful publicity weapons, seeking to fasten upon us the history of the I. W. W., which is a very undesirable history indeed, as the leading Socialists and advanced unions of America witnessed."

BRITISH LABOR PLANS OUTLINED

Miss Margaret Bondfield Tells of Industrial and Educational Means of Changing Economic System in Constitutional Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Miss Margaret Bondfield, representing the British Trades Union Congress, and delegate to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, New Jersey, stirred a large audience here by a recital of what the British Labor movement hopes to accomplish in the reconstruction period. She said in part:

"I am so anxious for a better understanding between our two countries that if I become too earnest in my story of what we hope to accomplish in England for our future welfare, I hope you will pardon me. But I have a special message for women. In England during the war the adaptability of the women who went into industry was amazing. They absorbed the point of view of the working men in the trade, and instead of remaining individualists, they absorbed the collective point of view. There was an enormous increase of women who joined the trade unions. This has changed the attitude of the working men toward the employment of women. Of course we still have the old-fashioned man who says that woman's place is in the home, without wondering how she is to get a home or who is to provide it. But the women are thinking of deeper issues than even better hours and wages.

Stand of Rope Makers

"The story of the rope makers is an example. Just before I left England, there was unemployment in this industry. One large firm suddenly secured a big contract, and the women were called together and told that it was going to be necessary for them to work double shifts in order to fill the terms of the contract as soon as possible. The workers called a meeting and after some discussion all agreed that although they sadly needed the work themselves, they would stand on the principle that they would not do night work in view of the great unemployment, that they must think of others as well as themselves; and they recommended to their firm that more workers be given a chance of employment on this contract. The employers called upon the Trades Union Congress to send a speaker over to remonstrate with the workers, and the speaker came, not to remonstrate, but to praise them for their stand. The speaker also pointed out to the employers what these women had done, and suggested that they show that they were as big as the women, and share their contract with other employers. The employers accepted this suggestion almost immediately, to the satisfaction of all concerned. This decree showed that the first thing that this government did upon the overthrow of the monarchy was to revoke the decree of 1889 and to publish a new decree that henceforth it is absolutely necessary to renounce such teaching and that books which glorify war must be banished from all libraries. Miss Bondfield further said:

"We must have the spirit of fraternity, the spirit of good will and the spirit of brotherhood. We must talk, but we must go deeper than that. We have trusted our legislators, our diplomats, and our statesmen. We are now going to try trusting the people. We are going to try education and organization. We are going to try turning out the parasites and the idlers. In this fight, women have got to take their part, whether at home or in the factory. It is their duty to try to use their brains, to try to make up their minds. We have a closer alliance between Labor and the consumer, between the employer and the employee, and we have decided that we have worshipped the god of wealth long enough, and we are now ready to embark on the shores of the Cooperative Commonwealth."

BIG INCREASE FOR WORKERS

WATERBURY, Connecticut—A voluntary increase of 25 per cent in the wages of all employees earning 40 cents an hour or more has been granted by Waterbury's largest manufacturing concerns. This is said to be the largest increase ever granted in the Naugatuck Valley. An eight-hour day will be the standard working day, and time and one-half will be paid for overtime. This means that skilled mechanics, casters, and rollers will get over \$50 a week from now on, as the factories intend to continue operating 10 hours a day.

BRASS WORKERS RETURN

ANSONIA, Connecticut—The American Brass Company had 3000 men at work yesterday, and the remaining 800 are expected on Monday.

Filene's
BOSTON

Misses' POLO top coats with bellows pockets

\$45

Fine soft polo cloth in that pretty pinkish tan, beautifully tailored. Raglan shoulders, buckled trench belts, plain and figured silk linings, are all points of excellence, but interest centers at the huge bellows pockets.



\$45

Misses' long camel's hair and llama's hair cloth coats with the same smart bellows pockets, \$50 and \$90. Misses' smart top coats of imported, mannish Kingsley tweeds, \$35. Misses' short tuxedo-collared, four-pocketed wool jersey sport coats, \$16.75.

Braid-bound velveteen sport coats, silk lined, \$25.

NOTE: Just a few individual top coats have come in those lovely soft imported mixtures, \$45 or so.

Filene's-mail orders filled—fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

MINIMUM WOMEN'S WAGE SEEN AS \$18

machines increase production and the cost of labor per article manufactured becomes less.

Labor Often Not Large Item

The cost of labor is not a very great item in the manufacture of many articles, Mrs. Robins added. This was shown, she said, by the fact that in

EMERGENCY STREET CAR LAW PROPOSED

Governor of Massachusetts Urges Legislation Providing for Temporary Operation of a Road Under Public Control

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The minimum wage scale for women under present living conditions should be \$18 a week, said Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, in discussing the question of women's wages with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here on Monday. Ten years ago, she said, efforts were made in Chicago to have a minimum wage fixed at \$12. If that was a fair wage at that time then \$18 will be the least women should receive now. Mrs. Robins would not advocate fixing a minimum wage by law, however, but thought there ought to be a minimum wage commission to pass on such matters.

Women's wages are low because they are women's wages, and because of the belief that girls enter industry only temporarily, and that women are without responsibility. That is all nonsense, said Mrs. Robins. There are two kinds of employers, Mrs. Robins said. On the one hand there are very large concerns eager to pay fair wages and to have all conditions worked out justly. This group of employers is calling upon the Trade Union League and the Woman in Industry Department of Labor for help to work out plans for standardizing conditions of work for women.

Candy Workers' Wages Low

On the other hand there is a group of employers she said, under whom she sees the same old impossible conditions that existed 10 years ago. This is true, she added, in some of the small industries. Women in candy and box factories are among the lowest paid employees, according to Mrs. Robins. The garment workers, through agreements with the large concerns, are much better paid than formerly. Any work that has to do with the needle is apt to be poorly paid on account of the fact that there are so many free lances who work cheaply.

The large firms who do a great deal of advertising usually pay better wages than others, as the moment they begin to advertise they challenge the public's attention, according to Mrs. Robins. They are in a glass house, for when an article becomes nationally known, the company knows that no amount of advertising can overcome unfeeling treatment of employees.

Enlisted men are being discharged at the rate of from 60,000 to 70,000 a week," Colonel Woods said, "and only a comparatively small percentage are unable either to return to their old positions, or to obtain new positions through the various agencies. The principal centers of unemployment at the present time are New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Boston. The greatest demand for labor is for agricultural hands of all kinds."

T. M. OSBORNE SENT TO SEA

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, head of the naval prison here, was ordered yesterday on a month's cruise to make a study of the men of the United States Navy at sea. Commander Osborne's duty previously had been ashore.

Lamps—that Light and Decorate



A Gate-Legged Breakfast Room Suite

DELEGATED from Paine's extraordinary variety to show conclusively that furniture of good design and quality may be had at a moderate price.

DESIGNED after the much admired gate-legged extension table with chairs and sideboard to match. Built of selected walnut, finished a soft copper color with high lights of verde antique—the six pieces for \$158.

GRASS rugs in plain colors 9x12, \$17.50 upward. Cretonnes and other gay drapery fabrics, 75c a yard upward.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save Money

WE MAKE IT EASY
FOR YOU TO SAVE

LAST DIVIDEND AT RATE OF
4 1/2 %

INTEREST BEGINS JULY 10

Deposits Received Up to \$2,000
Write for "Banking By Mail"
Our Resources are \$31,289,110

HOME SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1860
75 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MINES AS SEPARATE ECONOMIC ENTITIES

Witness at British Coal Inquiry Submits Scheme Which Includes Standard National Rates for Each Class of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Austin O. Hughes, head surveyor of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company Ltd., submitted to the Coal Commission a précis showing the standard of education, training and experience required to produce an efficient mine surveyor, and setting out his duties. He also submitted comparisons of wages paid to certificated mine surveyors, and more or less unskilled and purely unskilled colliery labor:

Head certificated mine surveyor £5 10s.; certified mine surveyor (other than head) £4 5s. 8d.; fireman-examiner, or deputy, assisting surveyor in the mine, £5 7s. 3d.; colliery laborer (unskilled) also assisting surveyor in mine, £4 0s. 6d. These figures showed the average weekly wage paid on May 10, 1913. The comparison obviously showed the present inadequate remuneration of a certificated mine surveyor, and on behalf of the mine surveyors of Great Britain the following scale of salaries, said witness, were requested for immediate adoption:

£300 first year's certificated service, afterwards £26 annual increment until a maximum of £600 be reached.

A minimum salary of £600 per year for head surveyors, with free house, coal, firewood and light to every married man holding a Home Office mine surveyor's certificate.

When these salaries were reduced by more than half to ascertain the pre-war values of same, the figures would appear to be reasonable.

Mr. Hughes produced a number of plans to demonstrate the responsible and skilled nature of the mine surveyor's duties, and also to emphasize his plea for higher salaries for such officials.

Advantages of Nationalization

Witness was in favor of the nationalization of coal mines in some ways. He thought it would limit the amount of loss of coal in certain directions.

Mr. John Gibson, a certificated colliery manager, next called, submitted evidence on behalf of the Scottish Mine Managers Association on joint control, nationalization, the status of the manager, and housing.

Regarding joint control, witness said that if it meant advisory, but not executive, control, they welcomed the proposal.

With regard to nationalization, the association believed that certain national advantages might be gained by this proposal, for example:

1. Central pumping stations for draining great areas.

2. Standardization of a great many of the simpler appliances.

3. Central power stations worked in connection with central washing plants.

4. Central power stations worked in connection with coke oven and by-products plant.

The association saw various other minor advantages of nationalization, as, for example, a higher status for the manager. They firmly believed that it would do all these things, and might do many others, but so far as the Nation is concerned it would not pay.

Their association was of the opinion that besides being the most difficult task to tackle, the coal industry was the most dangerous to bungle. They respectfully advised the Nation and the government to try something easier, if experiments in nationalization were to be made.

The association also believed that the trade union ideal of an improved standard of life and a more equitable distribution of wealth could be best attained by a profit-sharing scheme in which every one from the coal owner to the boy on the picking table was interested in the largest production of clean coal, with a minimum waste of labor and material. They further thought that by this means the rich mines might be made to help pay for the working of poor mines.

They were further of opinion that if a scheme could be devised by which full use was made of the existing system of private enterprise, in which the initiative of each man, whether coal owner, manager, or miner could be exploited, and in which all concerned were interested in economical production, such a scheme would be in the best interests of the Nation. At present large outputs meant low cost and good profits to the individual coal owner, but low outputs meant high selling prices and good wages to the miner. The interests were so conflicting that the machinery of the Whitley Report might palliate, but could not radically cure the evil.

An Easy and Safe Policy

Witness submitted that the easiest and safest policy probably was for the government to follow the example of the cooperative movement and tackle the distribution problem before attempting the nationalization of the productive process.

Witness suggested a scheme under which each colliery would be a separate economic entity. The scheme would be as follows:

1. Standard national rates for every class of labor, from the managing director to the youngest boy, would be set up, but the present system of paying by piece work would be continued.

2. A standard rate of interest on capital would be set up, based, not on any valuation, but on wages paid.

3. Fifty per cent of the profits, after paying all charges, would be divided in direct proportion to their receipts between the employers and the employees, and 50 per cent would go to the pool.

4. The pool would, with govern-

ment sanction, guarantee the standard wages in the poor mines.

Should the pool in any bad year be unable to pay the standard wages, the government would advance the necessary money and they would get the surplus in any good year.

5. Cost of new plant to be taken out of revenue.

Mr. W. Straker, secretary of the Northumberland Mines Association and member of the executive committee of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, who gave evidence before the commission some weeks ago, was again called.

Scheme of Control

Mr. Straker said that when he was before the commission on the previous occasion he broadly outlined his proposed scheme of control when mines and minerals were nationalized. Since that time the Miners Federation executive had gone very carefully into the whole question, so that the scheme, as proposed in the Draft Parliamentary Bill prepared and laid before the commission by Mr. Henry H. Slesser, barrister-at-law, embodied his previous proposals, added to and extended in detail by the federation committee, with all of which exten-

sions and details he was in complete agreement.

Dealing with the question of nationalization, Mr. Straker said that mining could be more economically carried on by the executive power of mining being in the hands of those engaged in it, instead of by so many people, such as shareholders and directors with no practical knowledge, who so largely dominated mining policy at the present time.

Not only this, but the huge drain upon the industry by royalty, rents, and wayleaves would disappear, and the large private profit would, in one form or another, go to or remain with the people generally.

The inevitable result of nationalization, he declared, would be a decrease in cost of production decreasing the price of coal to the consumer at home and for export. As a result of the decreased price at home many other national industries dependent upon a cheap supply, would be largely benefited. The decreased cost for export would lead to an increase in the quantity exported, which would tremendously benefit the shipping trade.

Under the miners' scheme there would be a National Mining Council which should establish district mining councils and pit councils. The National Council should have power to delegate part of its duties to those other councils. There would also be an annual national conference of the National Council with representatives from each of the district councils.

Also an annual district conference of the District Council with representa-

tives of the pit councils. Thus the whole industry would be so coordinated that the very best possible results would be secured.

WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The executive committee of the Labor Party at a recent meeting passed a resolution strongly supporting the claim put forward by the standing joint committee of industrial women's organizations for a woman representative on the committee appointed by Sir Robert Horne to consider the administration of the out-of-work donation. At present there is no woman member of this committee, and the Labor Party is strongly of opinion that in this matter it is of urgent importance that the women's views should be directly represented, since the majority of the recipients of the donation are women, and among all the cases, the most difficult are those concerning married women. The standing joint committee has already approached Sir Robert Horne upon the matter, and similar representations have been made by the Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, M. P., leader of the parliamentary Labor Party.

LARGE FACTORY BUILDING

PORTLAND, Maine—A factory and office building are to be erected here by the American Can Company at a cost of \$1,000,000, it is announced.

Bids for the construction of the plant were to be opened at the company's office in New York.

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We Guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low as, and in many instances lower than, the same article can be bought elsewhere in New England.

We Guarantee the qualities and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

NOTE—These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

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HOW WAR DAMAGES MIGHT BE SETTLED

Paris "Look Ahead" Committee Has Plan for Fixing Approximate Claims Upon Enemy for Benefit of Those Who Suffered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At a moment when the repayment of the damages caused by the war is one of the crucial questions of the day, it is particularly interesting to note the different proposals on the subject made by a "Look Ahead" committee in Paris. This committee puts forward a few ideas which it thinks may be of use, and in so doing it endeavors to apply the rule of "who breaks, pays," which, if seriously reflected upon, might make nations hesitate before engaging in war, except for the cause of right and honor.

The committee has avoided demanding any monetary benefit or imposing any penalty for the war which Germany forced upon the allied nations, considering that indemnities or penalties should be paid by their handing over their war matériel, naval and military, their colonial and certain other possessions, for it is evident that they cannot be allowed to colonize, except under the guidance of other nations, and it is a significant fact that German people who have expatriated themselves have always gone to colonies other than their own, in order to escape the tyranny of their military despotism.

Fixing Approximate Damages

The committee has drawn up a plan for fixing the approximate damages caused by the war, so as to enable the Allies to form an opinion of what may be demanded from the enemy for the benefit of those who have suffered, and also to place them in such a position financially that they will be repaid. The decreased cost for export would lead to an increase in the quantity exported, which would tremendously benefit the shipping trade.

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enemy countries and paid to the government of the allied nation to which the child belongs.

Uses of Enemy Shipping

A list should be established by the government of each of the allied nations of all the losses and damages to the naval and merchant marines of such nation, whether attributable to naval action, submarine warfare, mines, or other causes pertaining to the war. Such losses and damage should be estimated at the cost of replacement on the date of the signature of the peace treaty.

Meanwhile all the enemy shipping should be transferred to the allied nations and used by them during a period of three years; one half should then be returned to their original owners and the other half should be returned at the end of five years, thus allowing the Allies to carry on their business and giving them the necessary time to replace, at the cost of the enemy, the shipping destroyed by them.

A statement should be drawn up by each of the allied nations of any material damage of any description caused by the war. These claims, it is surmised, will amount approximately to the sum of 50,000,000 francs.

The above sum should be received from the enemy countries and must be handed proportionately to each of the allied nations. This sum must be paid by the enemy as rapidly as possible to allow for the repairing of the damage caused by them and to enable those persons who are deprived of their bread winners, as well as the disabled, to live as comfortably as possible. A sum of 2,500,000 francs must be paid on the date of the signature of the peace treaty, and an equal sum each year, together with 6 per cent on the balance remaining due, until the debt is extinguished.

These sums to be repaid by the enemy countries should be divided as follows: 11-20 by Germany; 6-20 by Austria; 2-20 by Turkey; 1-20 by Bulgaria; but the sum must be guaranteed jointly and severally by all the enemy countries.

Allies and German Customs

The foregoing estimates only cover very inadequately the actual loss to life and property caused by the war. To this must be added the cost of the war itself. Each of the allied nations, in order to defend itself and prevent German militarism from enslaving the world, has been obliged to incur enormous expenses, and it is only right that the enemy countries who prepared for the war, desired it, and declared it at the date chosen by the enemy, should bear the cost of it.

The allied nations should only ask to be repaid for the unnecessary expenses which they have been obliged to incur through the action of the enemy countries. The amount of these expenses must reach a total of about 200,000,000 francs. Time must be given to the enemy countries for the payment of this debt, but a 5 per cent interest should be added each year to the amount due, until such time as the debt is wiped out.

The allied nations should take over the working of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Custom-houses and receive the sums payable as duty at the rate of the tariff now in force. Furthermore, an export duty should be levied by the allied nations on all German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish exports, and the receipts should be deducted from the annuities

to the allied nations.

Every district of the allied nations occupied by the enemy must draw up an inventory of all war indemnities and expenditure imposed by the enemy. Every district of the allied nations should establish a detailed list of all casualties caused by the war to the soldiers, sailors or civilians, living in the district. The loss of any person attributable to the war should be valued at 20,000 francs; damage to the individual should be fixed according to a specified schedule.

The legal guardians of any child under the age of 17 years, whose earning power has been reduced by at least 20 per cent in consequence of the war, should be entitled to receive and expend for such child a sum of 1250 francs, annually, until such child reaches the age of 21 years. The capital necessary to provide for this annuity should be calculated and included in the amount claimed from the

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enemy countries.

We use the phrase feather-weight to emphasize the extremely light weight of these Lastlong summer union suits.

By actual test a size 40, athletic style union suit made of Lastlong feather-weight fabric weighs only six ounces. Could you ask for anything cooler?

The flat-knit fabric means a smooth, flat, ribless knitted cloth that is elastic, porous and absorbent. It does not retain body moisture.

Lastlong Feather-weight, flat-knit union suits are made in athletic, three-quarter length and ankle length styles for men and boys—popular prices.

BETTER CONDITIONS IN PORTS OF FRANCE

French "Reconstruction" Said to Be But Vain Word if There Exist No Rapid and Economical Means of Transport

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France at the present time is very actively engaged with the question of improving her ports, and so bringing Paris, and indeed all parts of the country, into close communication with the sea and river ports, by this means hoping to extend her commerce both internal and external.

If there exist no rapid and economical means of transport, reconstruction, it seems, is but a vain word, and France suffers greatly from this at the present time, and prices advance in proportion as the means of locomotion become rarer and more inconvenient. This evil is felt both in the interior of France and also on its seacoast. For example, take the case of the port of Havre; during the war the ordinary lines of navigation disappeared. This was inevitable; the necessities of national defense were naturally the first thing to be considered. The port, therefore, became British and Belgian base; most of the docks and storehouses overflowed with military and civilian supplies, munitions, arms, and materiel of all kinds. The allied troops arrived incessantly. Now that war is over, however, the convoy ships will not be so heavily laden, and they can take their time. Besides, the Allies have the German and Austrian merchant fleets at their disposal.

Shipbuilding Almost Stopped

Shipbuilding has been and is still almost at a standstill in France, and the destruction of vessels of all kinds has been great. All the steamers which remain are in need of a thorough overhauling, and new boats must be built. Ocean steamers will soon again make Havre their starting point. Havre is also one of the greatest markets of the world, and in addition to regulating the world market as regards such products as cotton, pepper, cocoa, and copper, it possessed important stocks of leather, indiarubber, etc. This activity must be revived and increased as soon as possible. The grand program of 1909 for enlarging the port has not yet been entirely realized, but, when it is finished, the surface of the new deep-water basin will be as great as the old ones; the sum of 200,000,000 francs, recently voted by the Chamber of Deputies, will allow of the construction of the new basin, and will enable the whole work to be achieved.

It will also be necessary to lay a second railroad line to Paris. The actual railroad dates from 1847, and since 1871 Havre has not ceased to demand this second line, not only in its own interest, but also in that of the Nation. The government has under contemplation a railroad from Havre to Rouen and Paris by the valley of the Seine. There has been much discussion concerning the crossing of the Seine, as Rouen does not desire a railway bridge, and a tunnel would cost too much; but it is proposed to organize a system of ferry-boats for crossing the river, and this will probably be the solution of the difficulty; and the enormous development which is just beginning between Havre and Rouen will thus be increased.

Another French seaport, which should be resuscitated after all its vicissitudes during the war is Calais. Calais has suffered less from bombardment than its neighbor Dunkirk, but financially it is almost ruined. Taken as a seaport, Calais is rather insignificant. At the outbreak of hostilities there, as elsewhere, it was considered that the war would only last a few months, so the municipal council decided that the wives of mobilized men should be provided with bread gratuitously. This created a large deficit in the funds of the city. The cost of keeping the streets in order is considerable, as the city is spread over a large area.

Calais Needs Developing

There are almost no public buildings worthy of the name, and there seems to be no possibility of being able to rebuild those, which have been destroyed. The port, as before mentioned, is almost non-existent. In its present condition no large steamers could enter it. During the war the English built two grain elevators there, and if these could be utilized for factories, perhaps there might be chance for the port.

The chief industry of Calais is the manufacture of tulles and laces. Even before the war, however, this industry was on the decline, for it is at the mercy of the fashion of the moment, and during the war, besides large losses in its personnel, it received neither coal nor raw materials. It has, however, managed almost to make two ends meet by supplying the administration with mosquito netting. Then Caudry, its northern competitor, was in the invaded district, so that Calais alone was left to make lace.

Since the armistice, however, there has been almost complete stagnation. The large shops, the buyers, and the commission merchants are waiting for prices to drop. The manufacture of lace is suspended and the Chamber of Commerce has been obliged to open a relief fund for the unemployed demobilized men. But the cause of this state of things lies even deeper. A lace frame is very expensive, but every workman who knows how to use it, and who can procure one, establishes it in his own house and thus becomes his own master. He works with the help of his family, and has no other expense than the monthly payment on his frame. Thus he is able to make lace very cheaply, and the manufac-

turer, who has all the expenses of a big installation, cannot compete with him.

The following fact also throws some light on the situation. Whilst all the other industries which have worked for the State have made money during the war, the administration, of its own accord, has increased the price which it paid for mosquito netting. For the 2200 frames which exist in the town there are about 600 manufacturers. Thus this industry is on the brink of a crisis. Many small demobilized manufacturers will be ruined, and there will be much enforced idleness just at the time when the lacemakers should be able to compete with England and Germany for the South American market.

REPATRIATION WORK IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Now account of the political situation in Britain would be complete without some reference to Ireland. And although Ireland will call for frequent comment in this column from the point of view of specifically Irish interests, her relation to the party situation in Great Britain must not be ignored.

Let us note, first of all, that it was the ignoring of the Irish factor

STATUS OF PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Irish Influences in British Politics Are Surveyed While Danger Arising From Union of Sinn Fein With Bolshevism Is Seen

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 16, 17 and 18.

IV
By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England—No account of the political situation in Britain would be complete without some reference to Ireland. And although Ireland will call for frequent comment in this column from the point of view of specifically Irish interests, her relation to the party situation in Great Britain must not be ignored.

Let us note, first of all, that it was the ignoring of the Irish factor

in the calculations of the government last autumn which led to such serious results.

Before the election was held, the Nationalist Party, which favored Home Rule for Ireland by constitutional means within the Empire, had lost ground, being everywhere threatened by defeat at the hands of Sinn Fein. The Nationalist decline was due to a very complicated set of causes which cannot be unraveled and explained here, but which may be crudely and not untruthfully summed up in the statement that the Nationalists were being unjustly punished for their faith in the British Liberal Party and in the sense of justice of the British people.

War and Home Rule

It was a common belief in Ireland that the British Government meant to use the war as an excuse for cheating the Irish out of Home Rule, and on this belief the Sinn Fein propaganda thrives apace. But even the fog of war could not conceal from Irishmen the patent fact that the mass of the British electorate wished to see the Irish question settled in accordance with Irish desires—short of an Irish Republic. And, therefore, it seemed not improbable that the extreme program of Sinn Fein would lose its attraction for the Irish people, who, for all their love of rhetoric, are very practical politicians; provided that the "first fine carefree rapture" of the new movement were allowed to subside. And this required time.

But this is precisely what the government in London failed to see; not for want of telling, however. A Nationalist member of Parliament said to me last October: "If the government precipitates an election now it will throw Ireland back to 1880."

"Why?"
Because Sinn Fein will win and its triumph will make it intrinsically, and then the government will have to try to rule an Ireland in revolt. Whereas, if it will only consent to postpone the election till peace is signed, Sinn Fein will begin to lose ground, and Irish sentiment will then be in a fitter state for a genuine settlement than it is at present.

In addition to the fact that the Returned Soldiers Association is directly represented, all district and paid local officials of the department are discharged soldiers. Up to the present the ministerial board has authorized loans of about £15,000 to enable discharged soldiers to establish themselves in civil employment or occupation. The bulk of vocational training will be done in the workshops of private employers, as it is found that the practical training in the workshop is most popular with the men and with the employers, as it brings the soldier more closely into touch with actual trade conditions."

HONORS FOR TROOPS

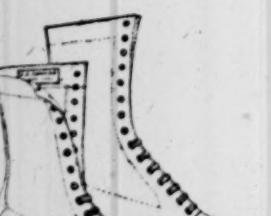
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—More than 16,500 Australian soldiers have been awarded decorations or been mentioned in dispatches, or brought under the notice of divisional commanders. Those who have actually received decorations number more than 12,600, and this record only carries the Australian imperial force up to Feb. 28, 1919, so that the list is incomplete.

Though built to stand hard wear, this sturdy Coward Shoe is both graceful in line and light in weight.

It is an ideal model for walking in both clear and rainy weather and for all around service for the active woman of today.
Made from flexible tan leather, quarter interlined with kid, snug fitting at the arch and heel, yet with plenty of toe room.

A SHOE FOR ACTIVE WOMEN



The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else

And the proof of that may be seen in the gradual conversion—now almost complete—of countless British Unionists to the conviction that Irish self-government in some form is the only way out. The younger generation of Unionists are now as anxious as any one in the British Isles to win the affection of Ireland by Home Rule. A further proof is to be found in the attitude adopted by the Unionists of the south of Ireland during the proceedings of the Irish Convention in 1917-1918, while the summoning of the convention itself was the clearest possible evidence of the British Government's desire for a solution.

Meanwhile, however, another movement has grown up beside the political movement in Ireland. Labor agitation of an extreme kind has a strong hold in Dublin and has spread to other parts with remarkable rapidity, so that now it may almost be said that Ireland is the only part of the United Kingdom to which the Russian infection has spread.

Soul for Bolshevism

Chronic political unrest, backward social conditions, the traditional hatred of an "alien government," and the new ferment of Sinn Fein, together provided a congenial soil for the seed of bolshevism. The new influence sharpened the edge of the Sinn Fein sword, gave emphasis and cohesion to the rather loose Republican talk which has been common in Ireland for a year or two, and provided no inconsiderable part of the sinews

of war for the rebellion of Easter week, 1916. The Irish Transport and General Workers Union—a trade union which is also an organ of the Irish revolution—is the magnetic center round which the new world of Irish Labor revolves. Through it the workmen of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and other towns in the south and west, have been captured for bolshevism, both as an Irish domestic system and as the Internationale.

The Irish question has thus entered a new phase in which revolution, in the sense of the deliberate overturn of society, is already playing an inconsiderable part. And the only prediction that can be made is that, if this new subversive element can be suppressed or diverted from its present association with Irish nationalism before it gets a grip of the whole country, the Irish people will probably accept some such settlement as was proposed by the Irish Convention of 1917. But, on the other hand, if the union of Sinn Fein and bolshevism is cemented by unwise British action or by the pressure of events, the present generation in England may prepare itself for a very uneasy time.

FARMERS AND CANADA'S DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MOUNT BRYDGES, Ontario—Declaring that agricultural production must be the prime factor in discharging the debts of Canada, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, at a meeting of the West Middlesex Reform Association, stated

that the government's duty was to

regulate agricultural education that boys and girls may learn to farm properly. "It is the duty of the government to lift the tariff burden from the back of the farmer and permit him to lift the debt off the country,"

Mr. Marshall declared. "Every lawyer is graduate of a law school, why not every farmer a graduate of an agricultural school? I would have an institution for the teaching of scientific agriculture in every county if necessary."

INCREASED EXPENSES IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Is sued toward the end of March, a report on the revenue of New Zealand for the 11 months ended February, 1919, showed a net increased expenditure of £3,246,099 over the expenditure for the corresponding period last year, while the revenue showed a net increase of £550,756. The actual figures were as follows, the amounts for the corresponding period of 1918 being given in brackets:

Expenditure £15,907,225 (£12,661,226)

Revenue £16,358,919 (£15,787,667)

The greatest increase in revenue was shown by the customs, which brought in £3,376,200, as against £2,997,288 in 1918. The railways also showed an increase, but the income tax was smaller. Interest and sinking fund accounted for most of the increased expenditure, the figures being £5,874,785, against £3,858,753.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Gov. Sidney J. Catts of Florida will be a candidate for the United States Senate against Duncan U. Fletcher, the present incumbent, according to an announcement made here.

QUEBEC'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—With a view to

giving the Province of Quebec the full

representation and the greatest

benefit possible in British trade, the

suggestion is made by Lieutenant-

Colonel Pelletier, Agent-General for

the Province in London, that repre-

sentatives of the boards of trade and

chambers of commerce be sent across.

Colonel Pelletier says that the Cana-

dian Trade Mission is doing excellent

work, but still he does not think that

the Province of Quebec is fully repre-

sented for trade matters overseas.

Colonel Pelletier, who has arrived in

Canada on a short visit, states that he

is willing to accommodate trade repre-

sentatives with free offices in the large

new building of the Province, "Quebec

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CITY SEEKS ARMY SURPLUS STORES

Baltimore, Victim of Great Rise in Prices, Would Sell Goods Obtained From Government in the Open Market to Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland—A circular recently published by the Supply Property Division of the War Department disclosed the fact that huge amounts of foods, primarily intended for the American Army in France, are stored in Baltimore, and that the city is making plans by which some of the canned and dried goods, bacon, butter, and sugar, as well as a part of the store of blankets and shoes and socks, can be procured from the government and sold in open market.

In Baltimore, known as a place of excellent markets and reasonable prices, the prices within the last few years have increased beyond those of any other city in America. Statistics published early in 1919 showed the price of food to have advanced 83.4 in three years. As Baltimore is not a city of high salaries and as in most instances salaries have not advanced at all, it has been an acute problem for the housekeeper to provide sufficient food for the table.

The newspapers of the city at last began an investigation and found that hotel and restaurant prices were higher here than in either New York or Philadelphia, and that the market prices of beef, lamb, butter, eggs, and such staples were a few cents more than at any other point with which Baltimore markets were compared.

An inflated population, profiteering, and real scarcity of food were all factors in the condition. And now comes a remarkable chance at bettering conditions. The acting Mayor of the city, Mr. Bryant, is in communication with the War Department, and is rapidly shaping a plan by which some, or as much as the city can handle, of these supplies can be bought from the War Department and placed on sale in Baltimore markets. There is already at hand the community market—a part of old Richmond Market—set aside for such purposes by Mayor Preston a few years ago in his efforts to contest the high cost of living. The Women's Civic League has taken the matter up, and will probably act in concert with Mr. Bryant. That may do away with the question of the expense of selling, as members of the club will, it is expected, volunteer their services.

Mr. Bryant has had several conferences with representatives of the surplus property division of the War Department, and found out definitely that the goods can be bought. He expects that the contingent fund of \$35,000 held by the city's board of estimates can be used in financing the transaction, money coming back to replace this fund from the sale of the goods.

Department Rejects Bids

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All the bids opened on June 20 for surplus stocks of canned meats and vegetables held by the War Department were rejected on Thursday by the director of sales, who announced that the prices offered ranged between 25 and 50 per cent of the cost to the government. Eighty-six bids were received, practically all from packing houses. New tenders will be opened on June 30.

CINCINNATI RESUMES CITY PLANNING WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The United City Planning Committee, composed of the city planning committees of various civic and business organizations of Cincinnati, has been revived for active work, following an interruption during the war. The United City Planning Committee aims to cooperate with the official City Planning Commission.

Many important problems are to be met at this time, among them: a rapid transit system and interurban terminal; railroad terminals both for freight and passengers; a large canal; water terminals, which must provide water-rail interchange of traffic; the need of flood prevention; the widening and extension of railway systems, the importance of proper location of future buildings, viaducts and other structures and the need of factory sites.

Among the first steps proposed by the united committee is the solicitation of \$70,000 to cover most of the \$100,000 estimated as expenses of the City Planning Commission for three years. The remaining \$30,000 is to be secured, it is hoped, through appropriation by City Council.

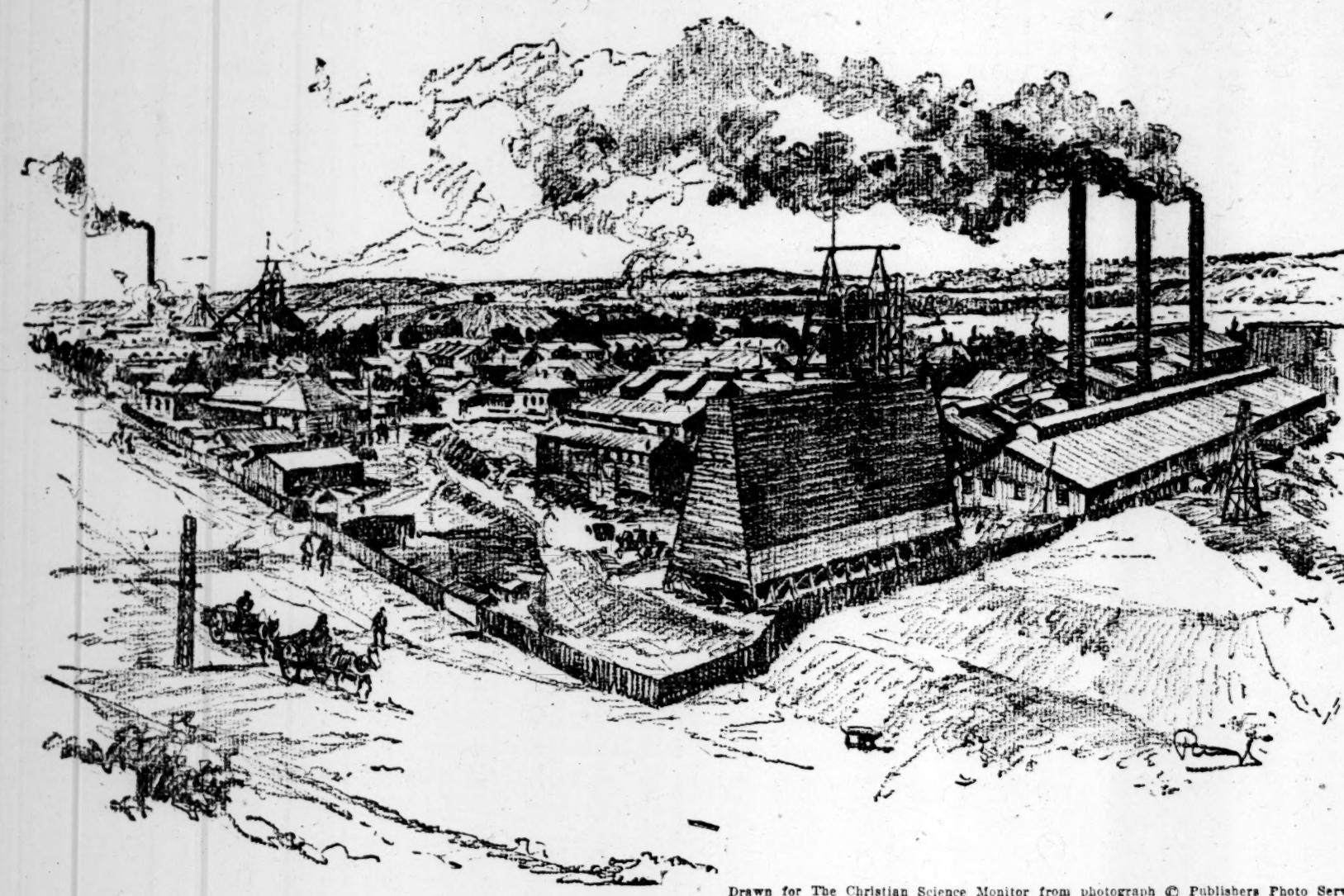
SPEEDY RESUMPTION OF TRADE IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How the American Relief Administration has been helping the liberated countries of central Europe to resume commercial relations with each other is explained in a statement issued here by Edward Rickard, joint director of the administration in the United States. The explanation was made in connection with this letter, written by Herbert Hoover, director of the administration, to Premier Paderewski of Poland:

"I beg to report that as a result of the financial negotiations instituted by you, I am able to give you the following assurances:

"(1) That finance has now been provided for imported food supplies to Poland until the next harvest; (2) that additional finance has been provided which enables us to make a sub-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Publishers Photo Service

In the African gold country

THE RAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Rand, pronounced Randt, for it is a Dutch word meaning ridge, is applied to that alluring ridge on the high veld which extends for over 60 miles in the Transvaal dividing the Orange and Limpopo systems of drainage.

Since its discovery in 1885 it has enticed its thousands from every quarter of the globe and has been the cause and center of so much of the politics and strife of South Africa. Johannesburg, one of the most cosmopolitan cities, has hurriedly risen in answer to the call of the gold magnet. From an inhabited stretch of high veld to a collection of shacks with their rough and eager dwellers and on to a modern city with fine buildings and a progressive municipality, has needed a very short period of transition. The present population is about 240,000 of which number there are about 120,000 whites; the number of natives varies from month to month. Had there been no Johannesburg, there had been no uitlander question; had there been no gold the late President Kruger would not have attempted to exclude the influence of the thousands of foreigners by practically denying them the vote though they were by far the largest taxpayers. Hence most probably there would have been no Boer war but some form of union would have been evolved, for questions of customs and rail tariffs were made intricate by the existence of a great center of wealth in a section without any coast line of its own. This is, however, past history and a discussion of might-have-beens.

Aid to England

During the world war the Rand played no unimportant part, for the British, by their steady production, strengthened the credit of the British Empire. The value of the gold extracted each year ranges round the \$175,000,000 mark. There is, of course, no artificial restriction as is the case

with the diamond mines, where the market has to be carefully nursed.

The most difficult problem in connection with the mines is the supply of labor. The natives did not take kindly to the work, for regular hours and continuous periods of contract were alien to them; hence to overcome this great difficulty recourse was had to indentured Chinese in the year 1904, but there was such agitation, chiefly in England, that permits of importation were forbidden in December of the following year. The number of natives employed fluctuates, but is usually in the neighborhood of 190,000; many of these have to be recruited over a very wide area by labor agents. The mine boys earn much higher wages than are obtainable elsewhere in South Africa, and this fact naturally draws many thither. None of the hard manual labor is done by the whites, who act as bosses; this for

two reasons—the climate is hot and the white and colored labor can never be mixed. The bosses make good pay.

At the time of writing, a new and very interesting stage of development may be reached, annoying though it may be. The natives and colored workers have so far imbibed the spirit of civilization that they have adopted some of the ideas of trade unionism and, as might be expected, when experiments in wage-boosting are tried en masse by thousands, whose domain is the native Kraal with its most primitive and tribal simplicity, a considerable amount of disorder has been the result.

Labor Conditions

Unfortunately this movement cannot be regarded as a transient one, for while on the mines the boys live in close contact; and, moreover, there is always a stream coming and going

which tends to spread and keep alive any controversial question. This spirit of unrest is likely to spread therefore throughout the Union. The native is handled best by those who have lived with him the longest; well meaning the inexperienced altruists, at times, do far more harm than good; this factor has entered into the present difficulty.

Only the most modern methods of gold production avail to keep some of the mines in the dividend-paying class. The machinery is of the latest pattern and now, of course, is transported by the South African government railroads, a great change from the early days when it all had to be brought over van Renn's Pass in the old trek wagons, drawn by oxen, 500 miles.

The gold is found in the quartz which has to be crushed by the stamps and then treated by the cyanide process. Unfortunately, the pulverized rock makes its presence hateful by spreading itself wherever it can as a fine dust when any wind assists.

Of recent years there has been some discussion as to the length of life of the mines. There are further areas which could be worked if the government would open them up, but the suggestion of limited life reminds one that South Africa would be strangely thrown out of gear were the mines, for any reason, to be closed down. Johannesburg, or "Joburg" as it is often affectionately termed, is the hub of financial and political life and thought of the Union though it is not the center of government. It is the richest town of the Union and life there is by no means sleepy; money-making and a high altitude of 5000 feet both seem to quicken the physical and intellectual pulse.

PACIFIC-TO-GULF FLIGHT IS SPEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Details of the successful trip of the De Havilland "Pacific-to-the-Gulf" flying squadron have just been made public by the North Island authorities. The distance from Rockwell Field, California, to Ellington Field, Texas, is 3300 miles, and the actual flying time was 140 minutes, an average speed of about 101 miles per hour. Remarkable bursts of speed were attained at times.

Kingman to Phoenix, 167 miles, was made in exactly one hour. San Diego to Los Angeles, 134 miles, airline, was accomplished in 56 minutes, an average speed of 140 miles per hour.

CHINESE ADDED TO COURSE

NEW YORK, New York—That peace is here is nowhere better indicated than in a notice given on Thursday to the 500 members of the customs intelligence service staff that the special bureau would be disbanded on July 7.

AIRMEN TO GATHER IN AMSTERDAM

First International Exposition Will Be Held There in August—America Is Invited to Join, but Germany Excluded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first International Aeronautical Exposition is to be held in Amsterdam, Holland, in August, under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the secretaries of the Interior, War, Agriculture, and Commerce, and Waterways, the Governor of North Holland and the chairman of the Royal Dutch Association for Aircraft, according to information received by the Merchants Association.

America has been invited to join in this event and a large English and French participation is expected; Germany, however, is excluded. The Merchants Association, which has received details of the exposition from D. J. Steyn Parve, Acting Consul-General of The Netherlands in this city, announces that special attention will be devoted to exhibits of means for facilitating transportation by air for commercial purposes. Planes for the use of post offices, police patrol planes, observation planes for geographical surveys, and excursion planes will be shown, but exhibits of aircraft designed primarily for military use are excluded. The motor industry will be well represented and will include both ordinary and special automobiles designed for use in connection with air transportation. Various kinds of wood, metals, paint, canvas, and machinery used in airplane manufacture also will be shown.

Apparatus such as instruments for trip recorders, air speed meters, ways and means of lighting aeroplanes and landing fields, tanks, propellers, carburetors, magneto, flying suits, apparatus for aerial photography, etc., will be included in the exhibit. Lectures will be given on the building of aeroplanes, regular air service to foreign countries, aerodynamics, and kindred subjects. Demonstration flights also will be made.

CUSTOMS MEN TO DISBAND

NEW YORK, New York—That peace is here is nowhere better indicated than in a notice given on Thursday to the 500 members of the customs intelligence service staff that the special bureau would be disbanded on July 7.

The Formal Opening Saturday, June 21, was a brilliant social event. The Ambassador first opened for guests on Monday, June 16.



Mr. D. M. Linnard, President of the California Hotel Company, is pleased to announce that

The Ambassador

Atlantic City's New and Distinctive Hotel

which has just been opened, enjoys the same capable management that has led Americans to appreciate the unusual refinements of service at the famous Hotels Maryland, Green and Huntington at Pasadena, the Hotel Fairmont and Palace Hotel, at San Francisco, the Belvedere at Santa Barbara, the Alexandria and California at Los Angeles. The Ambassador is on the Board Walk, yet located in the quiet, exclusive Chelsea residential district. Spacious solarium, breeze-swept lounging

porches, inviting terraces, dining rooms overlooking the ocean; big, restful sleeping rooms; every bath with both fresh and salt water. The Ambassador, costing more than \$3,000,000, is a complete expression of all that is best in a residential resort hotel.

The Ambassador appeals to a select clientele. Reservations by mail and wire receive personal attention.

An all-year hotel located in a choice spot of America's famous seaside resort.

GET THE FACTS ON HALIFAX

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Shebbear, Lockport, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Bridgewater, Chester, Hubbards, Halifax, Eastern Nova Scotia.

Daily except Sunday, train service, Yarmouth to Halifax and vice versa, through Bras d'Or Lakes.

For further information apply.

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DAILY EXCURSION TO PROVINCETOWN

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A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10:30

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CUNARD ANCHOR

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Orion July 5

Caronia July 5

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Royal George July 26

Orduna Aug. 2

Caronia Aug. 9

Carmania Aug. 16

Royal George Aug. 30

NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON

Aquitania June 30

Mauretania July 11

Aquitania July 28

Aquitania Aug. 23

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON

Saxonia July 17

21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

126 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Phone F. H. 4900

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Good Business Anticipated After the Signing of the Treaty of Peace—United States Treasury Helps the Money Situation

With the signing of the treaty of peace a decided impetus is expected to be given to general business. Although this action on the part of the governments concerned has been looked forward to as a matter of course, it is a development that has not been and could not be fully discounted. There could be no trade relations with the enemy countries as long as war was technically in progress. The signing of the treaty of peace is to be taken as the signal for a resumption of unrestricted international trade. Whatever may be the prejudices against Germany, as long as there are no government regulations preventing commercial relations with her, it is believed that trading with that country will be immediately resumed, particularly when it is understood that Germany would not be able to pay the enormous indemnity demanded of her unless such trade relations are resumed. So far as the industries of the United States are concerned, it is thought that cotton and copper will be most benefited in the immediate future.

Check on Speculation

Efforts on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to check speculation have in large part been successful. There has been a noticeable shrinkage in the volume of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange. It also is observed that any tendency on the part of any particular group of stocks to soar is immediately discouraged. Trading this week has been of ordinary fashion, although prices have shown much irregularity, and at times displayed a weak tendency. Toward the end of the week a somewhat stronger tone developed.

Peace symptoms indicating a return to more stable monetary conditions in parts of Europe are presented in the reductions of the Belgian and Swedish bank rates, the former from 5 per cent to 4 per cent, and the latter from 6½ per cent to 6 per cent. Changes in European bank rates have been an unknown quantity virtually since 1914.

Firmness of Money Market

Unbroken firmness, generally expected to persist for some time, continues to characterize the money market. Occasionally it is marked by a passing eruption in the New York call rate—the focus of whatever pressure develops.

The current situation would be more uncomfortable were it not for the relief afforded by the redeeming of a large volume of Treasury certificates of various sorts.

Behind the more immediate and usual requirements of the money market, such as tax and loan payments, crop financing and corporate disbursements, there remains awaiting solution the task of credit extension to Europe, now the topic of banking deliberation in several centers. In addition to the broad proposal of a combined banking and industrial participation to provide Europe's essential needs for reconstruction, there also are pending several definite requests for loans from various parts of Europe, notably Switzerland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, following the recent Swedish borrowing.

It is interesting to observe that Governor Harding of the Reserve Board estimates the general credit needs of Europe at only \$1,500,000,000, compared with the Vanderbilt estimate of \$10,000,000,000 and that of \$4,000,000,000 by H. P. Davison. Mr. Harding's main premise seems to be that such needs usually dwindle when it comes to actual transactions. On the other hand, the Vanderbilt and Davison forecasts are based on first-hand observation.

Called Bonds in July

The great prosperity and improved financial condition of American industrial corporations at present is reflected to a considerable extent in the increased number of bonds which are called for redemption and will be paid off during July. The aggregate is \$7,729,000, of which \$5,662,000 are called in entirety.

There have never been in the history of corporations so many bonds called or such a large and gradual reduction of funded debt as during the current year. The end of the war finds a large number of corporations abruptly supplied with more working capital, even after making large expenditures for improvement to meet war business.

Some of these industries, only a few years ago, had difficulty in meeting fixed charges and never expected the "windfall" that has come to them. This condition is especially gratifying in view of the fact that the United States, according to competent judges, is due for an extensive period of industrial expansion.

Most of the large steel and equipment corporations have more working capital than is needed in conducting their business; hence, it would not be surprising if some of them would reduce their funded debts in the future by calling bonds having redemption and sinking fund features.

It behoves investors who are looking for bargains in bonds to examine the redemption features of industrial issues and the financial position of the companies issuing them, with the view of selecting those bonds which have premium redemption prices. Rarely do bonds sell near the callable prices until it is announced that they will be redeemed.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	85½	86	85½	86
Am Cap	56%	57½	56%	56½
Am Car & Found	108½	109½	107½	108½
Am Int Corp	108½	109½	108½	108½
Am Loco	85	86	84½	85½
Am Smelting	82%	83%	82%	84½
Am T & T	101½	104½	104½	103½
Am Woolen	113½	121	112½	119½
Atchison	73½	73½	73	73½
Atl Gulf	100½	101	99½	100½
Bald Loco	102½	104½	103½	103½
B & O	43½	45½	43	43½
Beth Steel B	87½	88½	87½	87½
B R T	29½	31½	29½	30½
Can Pacific	161	160½	160½	160½
Chase	25½	24	23½	24
C & M S P	42	42½	42	42
Chic. R. I. & P	27%	28½	27½	28
Cerro de Pasco	62½	67	65½	65½
Corr Prod	77½	79	77½	78½
Cortic Steel	93½	95½	93½	94½
Cuban Cane	34½	35½	34½	35½
do pfd	84½	85	84	84
Erie	17½	17½	17½	17½
Gen Electric	16½	16½	16½	16½
Gen Motors	22½	23½	22½	22½
Goodrich	79½	80½	79½	79½
Int Nickel	33½	33½	33	33½
Inspiration	61	62½	61	62
Int Mar Mar	51½	53½	51½	52½
Kentucky	117½	118½	117	117½
Max Motor	40½	40½	39½	40½
Midvale	51½	52½	51	52½
Mo Pacific	25½	33	22½	25½
N Y Central	79½	79½	79½	79½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	30½	31½	30½	31½
No Pacific	97	97	96½	97
Ori City G	57	59½	57	58½
Penn Am Pet	93½	95½	93½	94½
Penn	45	46	45	46
Pierce Arrow	50½	51½	50½	51½
Ray Cons	24	24½	23½	24½
Reading	88	88½	87½	88
Royal Dutch	112	113½	111½	112½
Rep I & St	90	93½	90	92½
So Pacific	106½	106½	106½	106½
Ster Oil	61	62½	61	62
Studebaker	104	107½	104	105½
Texas Co	25½	27	25	27
Texas Pacific	123½	124	123½	123½
U S Rubber	129½	132	129½	131
U S Steel	107½	108	107½	108
U S Food	80½	80½	79½	79½
Utah Copper	8½	9½	8½	8½
Westinghouse	57	57	57	57
Willys-Over	35½	36½	35½	36½
Worthing P	79½	81½	79½	82½
Total sales	1,131,100	shares		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3½	59.30	59.40	59.30	59.40
L L 1½	45	46	45	46
L L 2d 4s	52.00	54.00	52.00	54.00
L L 1st 4½s	95.20	95.20	95.20	95.20
L L 2d 4½s	94.14	94.18	94.12	94.12
L L 3d 4½s	95.15	95.16	95.10	95.14
L L 4th 4½s	94.16	94.18	94.12	94.14
Victory 4½s	99.88	99.92	99.88	99.88
Victory 3½s	100.06	100.10	100.06	100.08

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices

	Adv.	Dec.
Am Tel	105½	54
Am Chem com	108	54
Am Vt com	119½	7
Am Bus Mag	10	10
Am Zinc	22½	18
do pfd	61½	58
Arizona Com	14½	14
Booth Fish	22½	21½
Boston Elev	7½	7½
Boston & Me	32½	1
Brown & Sup	28½	14
Cal & Arizona	69	52
Cal & Heet	410	410
Copper Range	52½	54
Davis-Daly	8	8
East Butte	15½	12½
East Mass	27	27
Fairbanks	68½	1
Granby	69	3
Greene Can	45	16
Crus com ex-div	45	16
Ist Raye	35	14
Lake Copper	5	5
Mass Gas	78½	20
May-Old Colony	12½	24
Miami	23½	24
Mohawk	68½	1
N Y N. H. & H.	31	1
North Butte	13½	34
Oil & Gas	42½	1
Oscillos	55	1
Pond Creek	10	10
Stewart	40	40
Swift & Co	136	136
United Fruit	184½	1
United Shor	51	15
U S Smelting	67½	12

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Friday's Market

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	1½	1½
Altna Explos	9½	9½
Allied P	65	65½
Barnett O & G	½	½
Bd Lodge	½	½
Boone	7½	8½
Boswyo	67½	69½
Boston & Mont	87½	90½
Caledonia	39	41
Calumet & Jers	½	½
Canada Cope	1½	1½
Cascade	1½	1½
Chesapeake	3½	3½
Common Service Bank shares	38½	39
Commonwealth Pet	59	60
Coms Arizona	1½	1½
Con Copper	1½	1½
Corden & Co	10½	11½
Cresson	4½	4½
Emerson	6	7
Elk Basin	9½	9½
Elcks	1½	1½
Federal Oil	3½	3½

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. DALEY TAKES WOMEN'S GOLF TITLE

Oakley C. C. Golfer Defeats Mrs. E. H. Baker in Finals for State Championship, 3 and 2, Friday on Brae Burn Links

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEST NEWTON, Massachusetts—Mrs. E. W. Daley of the Oakley Country Club defeated her club-mate, Mrs. E. H. Baker in the final round of the women's state golf championship tournament on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, Friday, 3 and 2. Steadiness of play, the feature of her game throughout the tournament, was the chief factor in Mrs. Daley's victory.

Mrs. Baker's play was erratic, but at times brilliant. At the eighth she appeared headed toward the loss of the hole when she failed to carry the gully and landed well down the embankment, almost under the new footbridge. She made a remarkably fine recovery to the edge of the green, hole high. Mrs. Daley barely carried the gully and was almost stymied by a tree, but she also played a pretty second, taking the direct line to the pin even though it did carry a threat of hitting the tree. She landed her ball 15 feet past the cup and nearly got a 3. Mrs. Baker was six feet over the hole in three and got the putt for a half.

Two good drives started the play to sixteenth, but Mrs. Daley topped two brassie shots and took four to get home. Mrs. Baker was bunkered on her second, not far from the green, but got out with a beautifully executed shot and though a trifle timid on her approach putt she got near enough to hole the next for a 5 and keep the match going.

Following this she made the finest tee shot of the round, almost getting home at the 255-yard seventeenth, the wind aiding, and her second was fairly well up toward the hole. Mrs. Daley did not get a very good drive and pulled her second, being fortunate not to have gone far enough to land in one of the bunkers to the left of the green. She made a perfect third that stopped within two feet of the cup, but missed this putt when Mrs. Baker laid a half-stymie on which she evidently was afraid that she would hit the other ball, enabling Mrs. Baker to win the hole and leaving her one down driving from the eighteenth.

Mrs. Baker's topped drive hit squarely on the embankment on the further side of the brook and obliged her to drop back for the loss of a stroke. She got a good shot from in back of the brook, but her fourth was short and she was well past the hole in 5. Mrs. Daley, on the other hand, had a fine drive and though her second was not so good, she left nothing to be desired on her approach, then chipped up a dozen feet from the cup and holed the putt for the 5 which made her district champion.

MISS SUTTON IS IN FINAL ROUND

Defeats Miss Myers, the Champion in Semi-Finals of Pacific Coast Lawn Tennis Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Only three matches were played Thursday in the Pacific Coast lawn tennis championship tournament in the semi-finals of the women's singles. Miss Florence Sutton won two straight sets from Miss Anita Myers, the present title holder, in a very interesting match. During the first set it seemed doubtful who would finally win out. Miss Sutton finally took it at 7 to 5 by her ability to keep making returns until her opponent drove out or into the net. This characterizes her game rather than more spectacular smashes to uncovered territory. Miss Myers showed occasional flashes of fine play at the net. She won the first two games of the second set, but lost the next six. Miss Sutton now meets in the finals the winner of the match between Miss Helen Baker and Miss Carmen Tarlton.

In the semi-final of the women's doubles Miss Myers and Miss Baker lost the first set to Miss Mayme Macdonald and Mrs. J. C. Cushing at 2 to 6, but won the next two sets noted for many deuce games, long battles for a single point, and clever net work. The winners will now meet Miss Sutton and Mrs. Henry in the finals. The summary: WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round Miss Florence Sutton defeated Miss Anita Myers, 7-5, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round Stanley Smith and C. F. Stickney defeated William Parker and Wallace Bates, 6-4, 8-6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round Miss Anita Myers and Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Mayme Macdonald and Mrs. J. C. Cushing, 2-6, 6-2, 4-6.

POSTPONE SECTIONAL TENNIS, Special to The Christian Science Monitor ORANGE, New Jersey—The Middle States championship tennis tournament was again postponed on Friday. The rain on Thursday afternoon, while interrupting the matches, had not made the courts wet enough to prevent the continuation of the tournament, but several heavy showers about noon on Friday made the ground so sodden with moisture that play was impossible until the courts had dried out.

ONLY TWO GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Both Contests Are Played by Western Teams—Chicago and Cincinnati Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	18	.653
Pittsburgh	30	26	.555
Cincinnati	34	21	.618
Baltimore	31	26	.555
Brooklyn	26	29	.472
St. Louis	25	30	.454
Philadelphia	18	32	.360
Boston	18	33	.352

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 3, St. Louis 2
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 2
New York vs. Boston postponed

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Philadelphia at Brooklyn
St. Louis at Chicago
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh

CUBS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO, Illinois—A ninth inning rally won Friday's game for the Cubs. The result was 3 to 2. The Chicago team got 12 hits. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	12	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	
Batteries—Douglas, Bradley and O'Farrell; Bolden, Sheridan, Ames and Snyder. Umpires—Klein and Emsle.												

Batteries—Fisher and Wingo; Carlson, Mayer and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and Moran.

CINCINNATI CLUB WINS 5 TO 2

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Cincinnati Reds got 13 hits of Carlson and Mayer and the local club lost to Cincinnati 5 to 2. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
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Batteries—Fisher and Wingo; Carlson, Mayer and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and Moran.

MARSTON WINS ANOTHER MEDAL

Baltusrol Golf Club Star Turns in Best Qualifying Round Card at Apawamis Club Play

RYE, New York—M. R. Marston of the Baltusrol Golf Club added the fourth qualifying-round gold medal to his list of medals this spring by taking the one in the Apawamis Club tournament Thursday, when he led the field of nearly 100 players with a card of 73, four strokes better than the cards turned in by G. A. Peacock, the former Princeton University player, and A. B. Ashford of Garden City Golf Club, who tied for second place.

Marston played remarkably good golf, as he was out in 36 and home in 37. With the exception of the fourteenth hole, where he required seven strokes, his card was very fine. His card follows:

Out	4	4	5	2	4	4	3	5	—56
In	4	5	3	2	4	3	4	4	—37—73

Five sixteens were formed to compete in match play and it required an S3 to get into the first division, despite the fact that only three players bettered 80. The cards of the first-division qualifiers follow:

Out 4 4 4 5 2 4 4 3 5 —56

In 4 5 2 3 7 4 3 4 4 —37—73

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Several surprises featured the annual intercollegiate individual golf championship play over the Merion C. C. links Friday. The collegians braved rain for the second straight day but made good scores. T. B. Davis, of Yale University, completed the 18 holes with a score of 77, played during driving driving rain that made accurate play all but impossible.

J. S. Dean, of Princeton University, defeated J. H. Douglas Jr., also of Princeton, in a bitter struggle that lasted 19 holes. Dean won the match on the nineteenth green after Douglas had driven into the rough on his tee shot and had failed to make a successful shot from a bad lie in the second place.

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The Freebooters were represented by Sir J. Ramsden, Ivor Buxton, W. S. Buckmaster, and Lord Rocksavage, while Thorneby was represented by Captain Wells, Col. P. Stewart, Colonel Wise and Maj. V. N. Lockett.

In the second game the Foxhunters, represented by Major F. G. Herdman, Brigadier-General Peel, Col. E. Morrissey Bell and Commander McGrath defeated the first life guards (Major H. E. S. Wyndham, Captain Leyland, Capt. L. H. Hardy, and Maj. Miles Mundy) by 6 goals to 5, after conceding four goals.

They scored four goals in the first two periods, and at half time were leading by 5 goals to 0. Thorneby did plenty of attacking, but were weak in front of goal and lost many opportunities. Later they did better and Captain Wells and Captain Wise scored for them; but they were unable to avoid defeat.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

FOLK SINGERS OF THE UKRAINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzeczo-Slovakia.—A series of concerts, just finished in Prague, has so much more than the usual significance that, though the present writer has no knowledge of musical criticism, it becomes a duty to report them—doubly so, as the singers are on their way westward, and may visit England, and even the shores of America.

They are the "Ukrainian Republic Congregation of Songsters," and were sent on tour by their government. The first point to note is that the Slav is so inherently artistic that this new democracy deems it one of its first duties to foster and spread a knowledge of art. Speaking of this fact, native of Prague laughingly said, "The first thing they export to us from the Ukraine is not wheat, but singers!"

The first three songs of each program were the Tzeczo, the Slovák, and the Ukrainian national airs. Commenting on the rendering of his own country's hymn, a Bohemian (Tzeczo) remarked that "they sing it at a quicker tempo, and with more temperament." This also deserves to be noted, that here is a group of village singers with a temperament even more musical than that of the musical and temperamental Tzeczos!

A Cappella Singing

The concerts, given in Prague's largest hall, were entirely without accompaniment of any sort, and the singers remained standing throughout. New York or London will wonder at their vigor, but will be glad of the opportunity of an unrestricted view of the interesting peasant costumes of the 75 singers, who range from middle-aged, bearded men to a little girl with curly hair on her shoulders. They are folk singers in the real sense of the word, for they are the folk themselves, trained, in some marvellous way, to execute wonders of art with apparent complete unsophistication.

The leader, Alexander Kosyc, produced orchestral effects at will from his singers. One seemed to hear violins or harps or wind instruments or organ at his pleasure; and in certain of the songs were passages like spontaneous sounds of nature—a sudden whistling, twisting wind, the rushing of water, or the sighing of a field of grain. And there was a girl who sang a solo part (about swallows) with a half-sweet, half-shrill voice of a swallow itself, and intervals so curious that it seemed as if she could not be using our scale at all, but a bird's. There were men, too, who could make the organ's deep tones, and hold them undiminished apparently just as long as the director chose to keep his hand suspended in their direction. This is the song in which the girl with the swallow voice had a solo part:

A song of gifts, a song of gifts, a song of gifts (Christmas) giving.
Swallows were flying together
And jabbering to each other
And calling out the farmer.
"Come out, come out, master,
And look at the sheep cote:
The ewes have had little ones
And lambs have been born.
Your cattle are fat;
You have a full measure of coin
And if not, then of corn;
And you have a wife with black eyebrows."

A Group of Hymns

After the national airs the first songs were a group of hymns, not hymns as is generally understood, but the folk music that grows up with a sacerdotal church system that is absolutely a part of the daily life of the people, and these hymns were more revealing of the Ukraine character than any thesis.

The program, on which all the songs were printed, contained a brief history of these "kants," as they are called. "Kant" it was explained, means, in Ukraine, national songs of religious and moral didactic character. The original form of these songs was known as "psalms." One and all are interwoven with church history, and show all the traits of national folk creation in both words and music. Both the "psalms" and its later form, "kant" (developed in the eighteenth century) were influential factors in the education of the Ukrainian people, among whom they were carried by the "hypsodists" or wandering singers. These minstrels are now dying out, and the songs have been apparently going with them. Hence the present use of them not only gives audiences the pleasure of listening to remarkable music, but is helping to save an artistic treasure to the world.

The effort to revive them dates back to 1912, when Alexander Kosyc, connoisseur and collector, and present leader of the singers, presented the songs to the public at a concert, using arrangements by himself and fellow composers who felt the beauty and importance of this folk music. As a specimen the following may be given: There were unbelievers: They did not believe in God. They believed in a dragon. A venomous viper.

From his lips fire belched forth. From out his eyes sparks leaped. They gave food to the dragon—They gave him a man every hour.

He came one time right to the Tsar. "You must come down—You must give me your daughter!"

There, behold, comes St. George On a white horse with a spear. He gazed the eyes of the dragon with his spear.

He kills the dragon for ever and ever.

They wrote about it in the whole world. They told all the people about it. That they should read and write it and glorify St. George.

These songs had their beginning back of the introduction of Christi-

anity into the Ukraine, and, by dint of becoming inextricably interwoven with the people's expression of Christian belief, have brought into this century many authentic fragments from a pagan age under the guise of Christianity.

The winter solstice—the presentation of the coming spring—was always celebrated by the old Slav with special cycles of ceremonial songs in honor of the god of the sun, Svaroh. When the Slavs became Christians the festivities and songs of magic were adapted to the celebration of Jesus' birth. New songs, of religious content, sprang up also, but numerous traits of the pagan songs were preserved in them. The festivities of the Roman calendar in connection with Jesus' birth being celebrated at the same time of year as the birth of the god Svaroh made the union an easy one. The name "kalendy" (calendar) was changed into "koljadky" (the name of the god Svaroh) and into "koljadek," the songs in his honor. This name has since been used for all the songs and holidays which fall in the December calendar.

CONCERT OF ROYAL PHILHARMONIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Philharmonic Society recently brought its one hundred and seventh season to a close with a concert at Queen's Hall which, though promising no exceptional interest or novelty beforehand in the program, yet proved unusually enjoyable in actual performance. This pleasant surprise was due in the first instance to the conductor, Maj. Geoffrey Toye, who invested the familiar compositions with real interpretative distinction; secondly, to the admirable cooperation of the soloists, Miss Myra Hess and Miss Olga Hale, in the general scheme of the music, and last but not least to the fine playing of the band.

The concert opened with Brahms' "Variations on a Theme by Haydn," op. 56 (Chorale, "Sancti Antoni"), one of his earliest orchestral works. A certain stiffness and austerity are observable in it; an angularity of line analogous to that of archaic Greek sculpture, and these things, combined with Brahms' rugged reserve in music, doubtless made it less congenial to Major Toye than the rest of the program. In any case it was the least satisfactory thing in the evening, the somewhat rapid and clipping tempo adopted for the theme depriving it of its full complement of dignity, and the over-clearness of the separate orchestral threads and tints disintegrating those somber compound colorings which Brahms loved to employ.

About the rest of the program there can be no two opinions: it was admirable, both in understanding and technical finish. All the compositions given might easily have become dull under less skillful conductors; instead they progressed in a steady crescendo of interest, throughout the evening.

People who were inclined to cavil at the inclusion of Rachmaninoff's pianoforte concerto No. 2 in C minor, on the ground that it is rapidly becoming as hackneyed as his C sharp minor prelude, must have felt that on this occasion it had every right to a hearing, since Miss Myra Hess played the solo part with glowing sympathy and emotion and an amply assured technique which made the very difficulties themselves minister to the strength of the interpretation. In this achievement both conductor and orchestra also had a share, the fine playing of the woodwind in the slow movement deserving special praise. After many recitals at the end of the concerto, Miss Hess played a short encore.

English music was represented by Frederick Delius' symphonic poem, "In a Summer Garden"—one of those impressionist works which are best understood when not analyzed too closely by the listener, but which call for the nice judgment in their performance. Here Major Toye's strong rhythmic sense and command of clear color were of great service, giving to the music its fullest possible measure of definition in outline and balance of tone values, and thus helping to rivet the attention of the audience upon a beautiful—though also intangible—work.

Miss Olga Hale chose for her solo the "Poème de l'amour et de la mort" by Ernest Chausson. It had not been given previously in London with orchestral accompaniment, but this fact did not serve to endow it with any outstanding interest; indeed, the orchestra occasionally appeared rather unsuitable, the violin parts moving around the voice so closely as to interfere with it. However, Miss Hale sang with keen artistic intelligence, and her fine voice and French diction were a pleasure to hear.

Rimsky-Korsakov's suite for orchestra, "Schéhérazade," occupied the whole of the second part of the program and brought the concert to a triumphant conclusion, the rich oriental coloring, the sharp contrasts, the amazing rhythmic variety and vitality of the music being realized to the full. It was the best performance the Royal Philharmonic Society has ever given of this work, and it was inspiring to have such a success as an earnest of good things for the future, when the society starts its next series of concerts on Dec. 4, 1919.

Musically the season just gone has been a most satisfactory one. The engagement of many admirable British artists, including the three conductors, Landon Ronald, Adrian Boult, and Geoffrey Toye, who each directed two concerts, and the important place accorded to really interesting British compositions, have been very gratifying features. After all, the Royal Philharmonic Society has grown to be a sort of national institution, and it is only right that it should worthily represent and encourage British art.

A VIOLINIST OF OLD RUSSIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dr. Adolph Brodsky, the famous violinist, was at his favorite haunt, the Manchester Chess Club, of which he is a life member. Like so many eminent artists, he finds perennial refreshment and recreation in the attractions of that fascinating game. It was there that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found him, and was accorded the privilege of an interview.

Nearly 24 years have elapsed since Dr. Brodsky took up his residence in Manchester. He came on the invitation of Sir Charles Hallé, in succession to another famous violinist, Willy Hess, who, unhappily for himself, chose to return to Germany. Dr. Brodsky appeared to be much preoccupied with the distracted state of his native land. Like all Russians he is a lover of his country, and, being of liberal sympathies, had rejoiced ex-

ishly in memory. After his appointment as chief of the string department of the Leipzig Conservatorium, he was invited to play under Nikisch for the musical society of which Liszt was president. This society was devoted to the Wagner tradition, and hostile to the school of Brahms. Brodsky was bent upon playing the Brahms violin concerto, and in spite of the most persistent efforts of dissuasion, stuck to his determination—and was rewarded with triumphant success. Brahms never forgot this service in introducing his work into the camp of the enemy; and Brodsky, who loves this concerto almost more than any other, admits that probably never in his life did he play it so well.

When asked about the A minor concerto of Bach, with which his name is so closely identified, he said: "Ah, that was my first love. I first played it in Vienna under Hellmesberger, with Hellmesberger's own beautiful cadenza, which I have never ceased to use. Of course, Bach stands in a class by himself. I love the chaconne and the double concerto and the violin sonatas, but the A minor concerto is

ON TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ORGAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To transform that pacific being, the organist, into a stubborn fighter, it is only necessary to suggest the subject of organ transcriptions. It is of little importance which way he happens to believe. Transcriptions may be to him "an abomination unto Deity," or he may rank them on a par with the best in legitimate organ literature; either way his opinion is definite, and nothing that can be said against it will change it in the least.

Nothing would be gained by threshing out the subject anew. Each side knows and discounts in advance the arguments of its opponent. The slogan of the close communist is "Organ music for the organ!" And though his opponent may present a formidable array of names to show how few of the great composers have written at all for the organ, and therefore from that to eliminate transcriptions would be to exclude from the organ a mass of the best music which otherwise would never be heard by the public, he believes still that the organ is either a wholly independent solo instrument or one "for putting a drab or noisy accompaniment back of a church service"; and he asks scornfully, "How many composers would sit through a concert and hear their compositions ruined by the so-called orchestral effects of the organ?"

Meanwhile organists continue to play transcriptions. In a dozen recital programs quoted in The American Organist for June the ratio of arrangements to organ compositions is nearly three to four, and in four popular programs selected at random from a recent number of The Diapason there are actually 18 transcriptions against nine organ compositions. Transcriptions seem to be with us, then, "for better or for worse." Would it not be more profitable to take our stand on neutral ground, to accept transcriptions experimentally without venturing to anticipate the verdict of time, and to offer suggestions with a view to constructive improvement, rather than to tilt destructively against whichever windmill happens to be our pet aversion?

An Educational Ground

The educational ground seems to offer such neutral foothold. Musicians are constantly striving to educate the public, to cultivate in the masses an increasingly intelligent appreciation of the master compositions of music. The orchestra is the ideal medium for this purpose, because it is there that tone-color, a language which appeals immediately to the emotions, is found in its purest form. But only a small percentage of the people (in the United States, at least) have access to orchestral performances. Besides, there are hardly a score of orchestras of symphonic caliber in the whole country. Next to the orchestra in value is the organ, because, like the orchestra, it affords a background of real color. While the ideal educational medium is unattainable, why should musicians disdain to avail themselves of one slightly less perfect? There are few cities in the United States, even those so isolated that they are never visited by symphonic orchestras, which do not possess organs of sufficient size to insure a reasonably satisfactory performance of works requiring orchestral color; and if the choice must be made between hearing these works on the organ and not hearing them at all, certainly there should be no question of the attitude of the musician toward organ transcriptions as factors in the education of the public.

The Element of Color

If we accept the organ as an educational medium, how will the listener profit? Just as he does when he listens to piano transcriptions, but with the addition of a color element which the piano lacks. Excerpts from many great composers are available in arrangements for piano quartet; and if one has sufficient ingenuity to add string parts, as may easily be done, excellent ensemble effects may be obtained. Real orchestral variety is lacking; the percussive piano tone still predominates; but the two first essentials of composition, the fundamental idea and its attendant form, are preserved intact. Similarly in organ transcriptions, idea and form remain unaltered, and color is added, a color that is at least suggestive of the original. It is acknowledged that the product of his imagination in the tone-colors of his instrument. Both his image and its tonal reproduction must be in harmony with the composer's thought as expressed in the form of the composition. Thus the transcriber becomes us a creator.

Let us frankly concede the advantages and admit the weaknesses of organ transcriptions. Both listener and performer gain something from them; but just as the art student needs the inspiration of the world's great galleries, so the music student yearns for the tone-colors of a real orchestra and refuses to be satisfied with those of an imitation. For the public, however, for the masses who have little time and less money to spend on luxuries, but who hunger and thirst for beauty, who shall deny that the proverbial "half loaf" is, indeed, "better than no bread?"

presses the more accurately Debussy's delicate balance of tone-color.

For the organist himself the educational value of transcriptions is twofold. First, in order to do even scant justice to an orchestral composition he must acquire a practical knowledge of orchestral tone-values; second, in adapting piano compositions to the organ he must cultivate a new art, that of the correspondence of idea with tone-color and the translation of the one into terms of the other.

As to the Organist Himself

The organist should not only know the tone effects produced by possible orchestral combinations; he should know how to translate them into tonal combinations of his own instrument. This is not always a simple matter. The organ oboe, for example, possesses a single tone-quality; it is the same from bottom to top. The orchestral oboe, on the other hand, while of much more limited range than that of the organ, varies in tone quality according to volume and pitch, from a sharp, pungent obtrusiveness in the fortissimo lower tones to a noble tenderness in the higher medium register.

Adequately to express the color of its orchestral prototype the organ oboe must often be modified by the addition of another color, as a painted modifies colors on his palette to secure the desired shade. Sometimes in transcribing (as in the first movement of the César Franck symphony, a few measures before letter H of the score) it needs the addition of an edged string to approximate the orchestral effect. Sometimes again the quality needs to be dulled by the addition of a diapason or flute tone. The point is that the organist should learn that he cannot slavishly imitate the composer's orchestration; he must experiment until he reproduces the composer's tone effects.

Transcribing From Piano Score

In transcribing from the piano the organist must do still more. He must re-create a tone-color that exists only in the composer's imagination. This he does by himself penetrating sympathetically into the composer's atmosphere. Liszt's "Spasolizlo" is a wedding song; the composer offers no further hint. It is for the organist to complete the details of the picture, to create an original, imaginative impression; then to translate it into the tone-colors of the organ. Debussy's "Clair de Lune" is a nocturne; but its tonal background is in conceptions seen removed from that of the familiar Chopin E flat nocturne. The passage from the Ravel piano trio is enveloped in an atmosphere of which no hint may be obtained by an intimate acquaintance with the Bach organ passacaglia.

Herein lies the second, and educationally perhaps the greatest value to the organist from the use of transcriptions. He learns to use his imagination; and by patient experimentation he acquires skill in re-creating the product of his imagination in the tone-colors of his instrument. Both his image and its tonal reproduction must be in harmony with the composer's thought as expressed in the form of the composition. Thus the transcriber becomes us a creator.

In any case the educational aspect of the Juilliard bequest is likely to be regarded as the most important one, since concerts are provided in comparative abundance through endowments already in operation in New York. And as for performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, many persons will no doubt think that they are plentifully guaranteed at present without endowment. At the same time, Mr. Juilliard may have wished to bring about a shift in the forces guiding the concert policies of New York. He may have wished, for instance, to do something to counteract the German influences which have been paramount in orchestral music here for 40 years.

Again, in regard to opera, he may be regarded to have had a better insight into the needs of the Metropolitan Opera Company than an ordinary observer, inasmuch as for a long time he was a director of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company and was a box holder at the Metropolitan Opera House. He may have considered the possibility of a time coming when the principal guarantors of the Metropolitan Opera might, for some reason, withdraw their support, as a few years ago the principal guarantors of the Boston Opera withdrew theirs, with the result that the institution immediately went under. In such a case his fund would conceivably be a saving reliance.

A NEW MUSICAL FOUNDATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What has been the hope of American musicians for 20 years seems at last to have fallen. What Lillian Nordica had in mind when she proclaimed her intention of founding a conservatory on the banks of the Hudson River which would stand comparison with the conservatories of New York may now come somewhere near realization.

As to the Organist Himself

The organist should not only know the tone effects produced by possible orchestral combinations; he should know how to translate them into tonal combinations of his own instrument.

This is not always a simple matter. The organ oboe, for example, possesses a single tone-quality; it is the same from bottom to top. The orchestral oboe, on the other hand, while of much more limited range than that of the organ, varies in tone quality according to volume and pitch, from a sharp, pungent obtrusiveness in the fortissimo lower tones to a noble tenderness in the higher medium register.

Under the will which has been filed with the surrogate of Orange County at Goshen, New York, the residuary estate of Mr. Juilliard is to be devoted to the establishment of a foundation having three general objects: First,

to be administered principally by Frederick A. Juilliard, nephew of the testator, in association with the president of the Central Trust Company of New York and the president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. These three may select other persons to assist them. More details about the foundation are to be made known, it is said, sometime in August.

Just what proportion of the fund is to be devoted to education and what to the other two objects of the bequest could scarcely be determined from such facts as have been given out by the executors or trustees of the will.

But if no more than one-third of the income is assigned to the teaching of music, the foundation seems likely to occupy a place of greater influence than anything in the way of a conservatory now found in the United States occupies.

A summary of the will that has been made public reads:

"To aid all worthy students of music in securing complete and adequate musical education, either at appropriate institutions now in existence, or hereafter to be created, or from appropriate instructors in this country or abroad."

One might be led from this to suppose that the money will be distributed in scholarships and traveling fellowships. If that is a correct surmise, then the establishment of strong and adequately endowed music school in New York, which so many persons have longed for, is still in the future. Much would seem to depend on how the phrase in the summary referring to institutions "hereafter to be created" is to be taken.

In any case the educational aspect of

THE HOME FORUM

"America Always!"

America always!
Always our own feuillage!
Always Florida's green peninsula!
Always the priceless delta of Louisiana!
Always the cotton fields of Alabama and Texas.
Always California's golden hills and hollows—and the silver mountains of New Mexico! Always soft-breathed Cuba!
Always the vast slope drained by the Southern Sea—inseparable with the slopes drained by the Eastern and Western Seas!
The area the eighty-third year of these States—the three and a half millions of square miles;
The eighteen thousand miles of sea-coast and bay coast on the main—the thirty thousand miles of river navigation.
The seven millions of distinct families, and the same number of dwellings—Always these, and more, branching forth into numberless branches;
Always the free range and diversity! Always the continent of Democracy! Always the prairies, pastures, forests, vast cities, travelers, Canada, the snows;
Always these compact lands—lands tied at the hips with the belt stringing the huge oval lakes:
Always the West, with native persons—the increasing density there—the habitants, friendly, threatening, ironical, scorning invaders;
All sights, South, North, East—all deeds promiscuously done at all times.
All characters, movements, growths—a few noticed, myriads unnoticed...
How can I but as here, chanting, invite you for yourself to collect bouquets of the incomparable feuillage of these States?—Walt Whitman.

Color in the Air

There is a slight but perceptible color in the atmosphere of summer. It is not visible close at hand, nor always where the light falls strongest, and if looked at too long it sometimes fades away. But over gorse and heath, in the warm hollows of wheat-fields, and round about the rising ground there is something more than air alone. It is not mist, nor the hazy vapor of autumn, nor the blue tints that come over distant hills and woods. As there is a bloom upon the peach and grape, so this is the bloom of summer. The air is ripe and rich, full of the emanations, the perfume, from corn and flower and leafy tree. In strictness the term will not, of course, be accurate, yet by what other word can this appearance in the atmosphere be described but as a bloom?—Richard Jefferies.

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Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WHEN little Mr. Pope of Twickenham wrote that famous line, which has become almost tiresome by reason of its more than many repetitions, "To err is human; to forgive, divine," he stated, without suspecting it, a metaphysical fact of the first magnitude. The author of "The Essay on Criticism" had not the scientific insight to appreciate the full intention of his own words, nor had his mentality then been stirred into the acuter perception it attained under the influence of Bolingbroke. It is safe to say that he no more understood Berkeley than did Lord Byron, or than his commentators have. Yet the ultimate force of his own line can only be grasped by some one to whom idealism has ceased to be a mystery.

To say that it is human to err is merely to state platitude. Principle cannot err, whilst the human mind cannot avoid erring, for the simple reason that it is articulate error. Neither, speaking absolutely scientifically, is it possible for divinity to forgive. Divinity is omnipresent good, and as such is necessarily unconscious of evil, and it is obviously impossible to forgive what is unknown. Nevertheless there is a forgiveness which is divine, a forgiveness, that is to say, possible only because of the unreality of evil, and the omnipresence of good. It occurs in the whirlwind of the human consciousness, and is produced by the action of Principle in blotting out the human belief in evil and the sensuous trust in matter. Just in the proportion a man realizes that there is nothing to forgive, he begins to manifest the only true forgiveness there is or ever can be. It is in order to begin to do this he must have grasped something of the idealism of Christian Science. The idealism of the philosophic schools will only take him a certain way along the road, and then desert him by the wayside. This was why Huxley described the conventional idealistic philosophers as "mired" logicians.

In all of this the man who runs may read the difference between the human forgiveness of the man who believes he has wronged him, and the divine forgiveness of the man who, because he realizes the nothingness of evil, realizes also that there is nothing to forgive, and that the offender, in indulging in his own ignorance, malice, or passion, is merely making his own bed in hell, in other words building up his own belief in the reality of evil and matter. For it is only as a man destroys his belief in evil or matter that he can cross the threshold of heaven, which Mrs. Eddy defines, on page 587 of Science and Health, as "Harmony: the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

Mere human forgiveness may be met with anywhere, any day, all along the road from Dan to Beersheba. All the same, the world is suspicious of forgiveness, when the occasion thereof is not forgotten. An injury forgiven but remembered is not even humanly forgiven, the consciousness of the benefit conferred being entirely destructive of the true spirit. The forgiveness of Jesus was entirely of another description. It was truly the forgiveness of the man who not only knew, but was capable of demonstrating the fact that the offender erred against himself alone. And this for giveness and this demonstration were only possible because he had proved the utter nothingness of evil and of matter. "Father," prayed Jesus on a never to be forgotten occasion, "forgive them; for they know not what they do." Now clearly Jesus was not calling the attention of Principle to something Principle was and must remain unconscious of. He was, on the contrary, assuring himself of the utter impossibility of his being himself mesmerized into a belief in the reality and power of evil. For as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 12 of Science and Health: "It is neither Science nor Truth which acts through blind belief, nor is it the human understanding of the divine healing Principle as manifested in Jesus whose humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

Neither did Jesus imagine that he had to protect Principle by condemning those who, in struggling against Principle, were working their own undoing. He knew, of course, that he had to separate Truth from error, or as he put it to judge righteous judgment. But here his responsibility ceased, and he warned the world against the unrighteous judgment of the judge which leads to judgment. Able as no other human being to judge righteous judgment, he was not afraid of being seen with the publicans and sinners: he left that to the Pharisees. The publicans and sinners he loved with the tenderness of the metaphysician who knew that there was neither reality nor power in evil. The unctuousness of superior virtue he knew was the privilege of those who thanked God that they were not as other men. All this was possible, but a man who had proved everything that he said. The theorist is always in a tangle with a confusion of men's opinions. This tends to make him a dogmatist with the odium theologicum for his stock in trade. The man, on the other hand, who has really spent his time in healing the sick has generally learned humility; if he has not, it is

by reason of the failure of his demonstration. Jesus' success was supreme because he had lived every word he spoke. But those who have not lived their own words would be wiser in moderating their human sense of condemnation.

Besides it must be remembered that Jesus always struck at the evil belief, and never at the man mesmerized by it. In this way he took the side of the man against the sin, and through his knowledge of the unreality of sin healed him. This was the truest and purest form of forgiveness he could have shown to the world. But if the ordinary man finds that he is denouncing sin without destroying it, he had better take care lest he be found to be making sin so real to himself that he oppresses the individual without forgiving or healing him. Then he may be found to be the worse sinner of the two. Forgiveness which does not heal leaves something lacking, and what is lacking is this, the destruction of the belief in the reality and power of evil. Therefore the only person who really knows how to forgive is he who knows and demonstrates the omnipresence of divine Love.

Browning's Walks

In his early years Browning had always a great liking for walking in the dark. At Camberwell he was wont to carry this love to the point of losing many a night's rest. There was, in particular, a wood near Dulwich, whither he was wont to go. There he would walk swiftly and eagerly along the solitary and lightless byways, finding a potent stimulus to imaginative thought in the happy isolation thus enjoyed, with all the concurrent delights of natural things; the wind moving through the tree branches, the drifting of poignant fragrances, even in winter-tide, from herb and sappy bark, imperceptible almost by the alertest sense in the day's manifold detachments. At this time, too, he composed much in the open air.... Not only many portions of "Paracelsus," but several scenes in "Stratford" were enacted first in these midnight silences of the Dulwich woodland. Here, too, as the poet once declared, he came to know the serene beauty of dawn: for every now and again, after having read late, or written long, he would steal quietly from the house, and walk till the morning twilight graded to the pearl and amber of the new day.—William Sharp.

The Author of "Leaves of Grass"

Thoreau, a very congenial spirit, said of Whitman, "He is a Democracy," and again, "After all, he suggests something a little more than human." Lincoln broke out into the exclamation, "Well, he looks like a man!" Whitman responded to the instinctive appreciation of the President, considering him (it is said by Mr. Burroughs) "by far the noblest and purest of the political characters of the time," and if anything can cast, in the eye of posterity, an added halo of brightness round the unsullied personal qualities and the great doings of Lincoln, it will assuredly be the written monument reared to him by Whitman.

The best sketch that I know of Whitman as an accessible human individual is that given by Mr. Conway. I borrow from it the following few details: "Having occasion to visit New York soon after the appearance of Walt Whitman's book, I was urged by some friends to search him out.... The day was excessively hot, the thermometer at nearly 100 degrees, and the sun blazed down as only on sandy Long Island can the sun blaze.... I saw stretched upon his back and gazing straight at the terrible sun, the man I was seeking.... I approached him, gave him my name and reason for searching him out, and asked him if he did not find the sun rather hot. 'Not at all too hot,' was his reply, and he confided to me that this was one of his favorite places and attitudes for composing poems." He then walked with me to his home, and took me along its narrow ways to his room.... There was not apparently a single book in the room.... The books he seemed to know and love best were the Bible, Homer, and Shakespeare; these he owned and probably had in his pockets while we were talking. He had two studies where he read; one was the top of an omnibus, and the other a small mass of sand, then entirely uninhabited, far out in the ocean, called Coney Island.... The only distinguished contemporary he had ever met was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, who had visited him."

His first considerable work was the "Leaves of Grass". The "Leaves of Grass" excited no sort of notice until a letter from Emerson appeared expressing a deep sense of its power and magnitude. He termed it "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed." The edition of about a thousand copies sold off in less than a year....

I would urge the reader not to ask himself, and not to return any answer to the questions, whether or not this poet is like other poets—whether or not the particular application of rules of art, which is found to hold good in the works of those others, and to constitute a part of their excellence, can be traced also in Whitman. Let the question rather be—is he powerful? Is he American? Is he new? Is he rousing? Does he feel and make me feel? I entertain no doubt as to the response which in due course of time will be returned to these questions and such as these in America, in England, and elsewhere—or to the further question, "Is Whitman then indeed a true and a great poet?" Lincoln's verdict bespeaks the ultimate decision

upon him, in his books, as in his habit as he lives—"Well, he looks like a man!"

Walt Whitman occupies at the present moment a unique position on the globe, and one which, even in past time, can have been occupied by only an infinitesimally small number of men. He is the one man who entertains and professes, respecting himself, the grave conviction that he is the actual and prospective founder of a new poetic literature, and a great one—a literature proportional to the material vastness and the immensities of America....

"Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world." Shelley, who knew what he was talking about when poetry was the subject, has said, and with a profundity of truth, Whitman "seems in a peculiar degree marked out for 'legislation' of the kind referred to. His voice will one day be potent or magisterial, whatever the English language is spoken to say, in the four corners of the earth; and in his own American hemisphere, the uttermost avatars of democracy will confess him not more of their annotator than their inspirer."—W. M. Rossetti.

Carlyle at the Opera

Or the Haymarket Opera my account, in fine, is this: Lustres, candelabras, painting, gilding at discretion; a hall as of the Caliph Alraschid, or him that commanded the slaves of the Lamp; a hall as if fitted up by the genii, regardless of expense. Upholstery and the outlay of human capital, could do no more. Artists, too, as they are called, have been gotten together from the ends of the world, regardless likewise of expense, to do dancing and singing, some of them even genuses of their craft. One singer, in particular, called Coletti or some such name, seemed to me, by the cast of his face, by the tones of his voice, by his general bearing, so far as I could read it, to be a man of deep and ardent sensibilities, of delicate intuitions, just sympathies; originally an almost poetic soul, or man of genius as we term it; stamped by nature as capable of far other work than squalling here, like a blind Samson to make the Philistines sport!

Nay, all of them had aptitudes, perhaps of a distinguished kind; and must, by their own and other people's labor, have got training equal or superior in toillessness, earnest audacity and patient travail to what breeds men to the most arduous trades. I speak not of kings, grandees, or like show-figures; but few soldiers, judges, men of letters, can have had such pains taken with them. The very ballet-girls, with their muslin saucers round them, were perhaps little short of miraculous; whirling and spinning there in strange mad vortexes, and then suddenly fixing themselves motionless, each upon her left or right great toe.... A truly notable motion; marvelous, almost miraculous, were not the people there so used to it....

Such talent and such martyrdom of training, gathered from the four winds, was now here, to do its feat and be paid for it. Regardless of expense, indeed! The purse of Fortune seemed to have opened itself, and the art of Musical Sound and Rhythmic Motion was welcomed with an explosion of all the magnificences which the other arts, fine and coarse, could achieve. For you are to think of some Rossini or Bellini in the rear of it, too; to say nothing of the Stanfields, and hosts of scene-painters, mechanists, engineers, enterprisers fit to have taken Gibraltar, written the History of England, or reduced Ireland into Industrial Regiments, had they so set their minds to do it!—Thomas Carlyle (Essays).

It was in his dictionary that Noah Webster gathered most completely the results of his work in language, and illustrated the rules which governed it. The first suggestion came to him after the publication of his Grammatical Institute, but it was not until 1806 that he published his Compendious Dictionary, and shortly after this he began preparations for a larger work, which twenty years later saw the light as The American Dictionary, of the English Language in two volumes quarto. It is worth one's while to read the author's preface to the edition of 1828, . . . for the sake of getting some notion of the resolution and independence with which he set about and carried forward a task that might well have staggered even

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Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"Morning on the Marne," from the etching by Lester G. Hornby

A View of the Marne Country

In "A Hilltop on the Marne," Mildred Aldrich has put this conversational description of Marne scenery well-known and beloved by her:

When I returned to my dining room I found that, in spite of my orders, Amélie was busy putting my few pieces of silver, and such bits of china from the buffer as seemed to her valuable—her ideas and mine on that point do not jibe—into the waste-paper basket to be hidden underground.... While I stood watching her there was a tremendous explosion, and I rushed into the garden. The picket, his gun on his shoulder, was at the gate.

"What was that?" I called to him. "Bridge," he replied. "The English divisions are destroying the bridges on the Marne as they cross. That means that another division is over."

I asked him which bridge it was, but of course he did not know. While I was standing there, trying to locate it by the smoke, an English officer, who looked of middle age, tall, clean-cut, rode down the road on a chestnut horse, as light, as clean-cut, and well-groomed as himself. He rose in his stirrups to look off at the plain before he saw me. Then he looked at me, then up at the flags flying over the gate—saw the Stars and Stripes—smiled, and dismounted.

"American, I see," he said. I told him I was.

"Live there?" said he. "I told him that I did.

"Staying on?" he asked.

I answered that it looked like it. He looked me over a moment before he said, "Please invite me into your garden and show me that view."

I was delighted. I opened the gate, and he strolled in and sauntered with a long slow stride—a long-legged stride—out on to the lawn and right down to the hedge and looked off.

"Beautiful," he said, as he took off his field-glass, and turned up the map-case which hung at his side. "What town is that?" he asked, pointing to the foreground.

I told him it was Marcoulin-on-the-Marne.

"How far off is it?" he questioned.

I told him it was about two miles, and Meaux was about the same distance beyond it.

"What town is that?" he asked, pointing to the hill.

I explained that the town on the horizon was Penchard—not really a town, only a village; and lower down, between Penchard and Meaux, were Neuflot and Chauconin.

All this time he was studying his map.

"Thank you. I have it," he said. "It is a lovely country, and this is a wonderful view of it, the best I have had."

a dictionary maker. It is no part of our purpose to discuss the importance or correctness of the changes he introduced, which were in part accepted, in part rejected by subsequent editors, nor to follow the fortunes of a book which has shown itself abundantly able to fight its own battles. But there is a passage in the preface which is worth quoting as an illustration of what was in Webster's mind. He has been giving reasons why it had become necessary that an English dictionary should be revised to meet the exigencies of American as distinct from English life, and he says finally:

"One consideration, however, which is dictated by my own feelings, but which I trust will meet with approbation in proportion to the extent of my fellow citizens, ought not to be passed in silence; it is this: 'The chief glory of a nation,' says Dr. Johnson, '

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919

EDITORIALS

The New Renaissance

WITHOUT being altogether conscious of the fact, the world has entered upon the greatest struggle it has seen since the Renaissance. It entered upon it, for want of another or a better date, during that July week when the people of Berlin were tramping the pavements of the capital clamoring for war. Night after night, when the shops and offices were shut, the men would go down, in their thousands, into the streets, and there would be seen the regiments of civilians, marching like soldiers, now from Charlottenburg and now from Moabit, now from the Luisenstadt and now from the Rosenthal Quarter, but all converging on the vast square before the Palace or the Bismarck statue, there to cheer the Kaiser or to sing "Deutschland über Alles."

Those crowds had not the faintest idea of the influence which was moving them, any more than had the crowds which stood silently waiting outside the railings of Palace Yard, to hear what Sir Edward Grey was telling His Majesty's faithful Commons in the famous Chamber in the Palace of Westminster. Once again, after five centuries of doubt and questioning, the human mind was about to burst its banks, and no statesman from the Tsar to Mr. Asquith, or from the Kaiser to Mr. Wilson, had any more idea of what was coming than had Pope Nicholas the Fifth, blandly content over the last failure of the citizens of Rome to wrest their freedom from the Papacy, or the Yorkist or Lancastrian barons plucking their white and red roses in the Temple Gardens. No one then did understand, unless it was some one too wise to speak, or too lowly to be listened to; and no one understood in 1914, unless it was some one metaphysical enough to unravel something of the ambiguities of the human mind, and read the causes of its action.

What is called the world never has had the remotest conception of what the Renaissance was. Yet without that knowledge the background for the understanding of today is missing. The world's failure is not altogether its own fault, though of course it is in a measure owing to its mental inactivity. It comes partially from the indulgence, even of historians like Mr. Green, in such picturesque phrases as "The New Learning." The Renaissance was a thing far removed from a mere wonderful artistic and literary revival. If it were anything at all it was the activity of a spiritual volcano, the determination of a world upon which some vision of Principle was dawning to escape from the mental bonds of a moribund theology, and to acquire a moral and intellectual independence.

The human mind, however, with its unmeasured faculty for mistaking side issues for cause, has confused the Renaissance with the paintings of the Sistine Chapel or the printing presses of Colard Mansion. It is like the people who imagine that Robespierre and Marat rather than Voltaire and Rousseau were the godfathers of the French Revolution. As a matter of fact, if any individuals could be held responsible for the Renaissance, it would not be the Erasmuses or the Raphaels, but rather those whole-hearted opponents of the Papacy, the Roman Catholic Emperors Frederick Barbarossa and Frederick the Second of Hohenstaufen. It was these terrible fighters and skeptics who, more, perhaps, than any men, roused a somnolent Christendom into the effort to think. They seemed to lose, of course, because of their own materiality, and because of the selfishness and sensuality of the world they strove to rouse into mental independence. But without them, all the same, the Renaissance would not have come when it did, any more than the great Revolution could have flung King Louis from the throne, if it had not been preceded by the "Encyclopaedia" and "The Social Contract."

What Frederick Barbarossa and what Frederick of Hohenstaufen clearly saw was that the world must have freedom to think, liberty to assimilate itself to Principle. That they both knew was impossible so long as its thinking was done for it by the Papacy. They were not what the world calls saints, though they were equally not the sinners the supporters of Rome painted them. No doubt they did many violent things, so did the Popes, but it was their violence which made possible the translations of Wycliffe, the preaching of Huss, and the theses of Luther. A clerical writer has quite recently described Luther as "the first Bolshevik." There is a true instinct in the description, just as there was a true instinct in the proscriptions of Rousseau and Voltaire. But the parallel is historically most inexact. Luther was not the first Bolshevik of any time, even if you are going to use the word, as is usual, in a fatuous way. The first Bolshevik, in that case, was—Who? Abraham, perhaps, when he told the priests of the zigzag exactly what he thought of the orthodoxy of the Chaldeans.

Bolshevism, in any case, was just as natural an outcome of Romanoff autocracy as Terrorism was of Bourbon autocracy. You cannot deprive people of all human rights for centuries, and then expect them to learn the manners of the *Œil-de-Bœuf* or the Winter Palace in an afternoon. I pity the aristocrats who went to the scaffold in '93, says a great French writer, but that does not make me forget the indignities and tortures of generations of peasants through the centuries. What happened in 1914 was precisely what happened in 1450 or thereabouts. The conditions, of course, were actually different, but they were relatively the same. Humanity, consciously or unconsciously, had become permeated, for a second time, with a clearer spiritual insight, a truer understanding of Principle. As a consequence the volcano was again becoming active. Man's mentality had become more lucid, his spiritual vision clearer, his moral instinct more pure. He could no longer breathe freely in his old surroundings. Nor was it here nor there that all these things were occurring. It was everywhere. The men who were sitting on the political and social safety valves

misjudged, once again, the situation. They thought that they could turn the restlessness of the world into the channels of war, and satiate its selfishness with the bread of other nations. The result was Armageddon just as four centuries earlier it had been the Renaissance.

If the looker-on today will allow, that is to say, for five centuries or so of progress, he will find that the main springs of human action are the same. The etiology of Armageddon, in other words, is only a repetition of the etiology of the Renaissance. And it may be summed up in a single phrase, the overturning of Principle. The whole process was set forth and the ultimate was proclaimed, almost six centuries before the Christian era, by a prophet in Israel:—"Thus saith the Lord God; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown: this shall not be the same; exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him."

The Trend of Commencement Talk

IF THE tone of the addresses delivered to alumni gathered for commencement exercises at United States colleges and universities is anything to go by, this country is about witnessing a noteworthy revival of its national ideals. With something akin to unanimity, the major addresses of the past few days have adverted to the social unrest now evident throughout the length and breadth of the land, and have urged a return to the ideals of the founders as the way out.

One of the more pretentious addresses was that of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge at Harvard, urging a solution of the problems of the present and the future by a study of the experiences of the past. The Senator counseled his hearers to remember that great reforms in world conditions have ever been achieved slowly, not in sudden flashes, and pointed to the "ordered liberty which our fathers founded and we have maintained" as having brought a great degree of well-being to the people of the United States. He saw, therefore, in Americanism basis for the largest service to mankind, and in a departure from it only such chaos as when Rome fell. Much the same note, yet in wholly different phrases, was struck by former United States Justice Charles Evans Hughes at Cornell. Although the struggle to give democracy its opportunity had been fought successfully, he said, the struggle to maintain democracy was yet to be fought. In this contest the world turned naturally to those conversant with the lessons of the past, to those who have pondered over the long contest for equal rights, to the students of history, as champions of the fundamentals of liberty. Yet there can be no progress, he held, except with respect for the processes of orderly government; differences will be settled by discussion and the ballot box and not by bombs, and would-be destroyers of society will be dealt with as a pestilence.

Major-General Leonidas Wood at the University of Pennsylvania came out firmly for Americanism and the maintenance of the national ideals and policies whereof the wisdom has been approved by experience, and while pointing the need of mutual regard and understanding between Capital and Labor, and a fairer division for the middle class, he called for peremptory suppression of the red flag, and advised military preparedness. These ideas were carried further by Dr. Howard Bliss, president of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, speaking at Amherst College in Massachusetts. He would perpetuate Americanism by having America awake to her own defects and to the need of adopting higher standards of living. "She must conceive of patriotism in a new way," he said, "emphasizing as never before the responsibilities that go with citizenship." This idea, again, was given more specific form in the few brief sentences spoken by Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Jr., in responding to the cheering Harvard alumni just before Senator Lodge was called on. "What we have got to try to approach, in this country," said this son of the former President of the United States, "is a condition of affairs where as many citizens as possible shall have a vested interest in the country." He did not fear bolshevism, he said; what he did fear was the tendency toward reaction, which would be playing into the hands of bolshevism and was, he felt, the only thing that can bring about a danger of bolshevism here.

These addresses show a strong trend. Evidently opinion as to bolshevism in the United States is crystallized. Misgivings in regard to it are being displaced by confidence in the American idea of government as an adequate safeguard when rightly and completely adhered to. But it is evident that no mere invocation of the name of America without loyalty to its true nature is going to suffice. If there are elements in this country that have feared the radical movement, and that seek to overcome it by a return to the entrenched positions of pre-war days, they cannot expect to succeed. The younger Roosevelt spoke truly. His few words epitomized the need. For reaction in America now can hardly fail to touch off something like an explosion, and the surest method of reviving and perpetuating the efficacy of the American idea of government is to make every individual citizen understand and feel that the government is his own.

Nationalization in Queensland

ONE of the most interesting testimonies elicited at the long-drawn-out Coal Commission inquiry in London was that given by the Hon. Thomas Joseph Ryan, Premier of Queensland, on the progress of nationalization in that State. For many years past, one of the most remarkable features of domestic development in Australia has been the extent to which each individual state and the Commonwealth as a whole have had recourse to the policy of public control of industries. Wherever such policy has been adopted, however, it has not been as the result of any professed allegiance to a fundamental idea of nationalization. The Australian statesman, indeed, has always prided himself on his empiricism. If it seemed good to him that the Commonwealth or the State should provide public refrigerators, for instance, wherever they

could serve a sufficiently useful purpose, he would strongly support such a movement, but he would entirely refuse for that reason to be hailed as a Socialist, or to admit that nationalization was advisable as a basic and general system. And so it has come about in Queensland, where the system of state ownership has developed so rapidly, that, without having set out to achieve any preconceived general policy, the State finds itself the owner of all manner of industries and the provider for all manner of public wants.

It was in 1916 that the State Enterprises Act was passed by the Queensland Legislature, and although at that time the State already occupied an important position, both as manufacturer and as entrepreneur, nevertheless the passage of the act gave a great impetus to the state industry movement. During the past two years there have sprung up under the act, as Mr. Ryan explained, state pastoral stations, meat shops, sawmills, coal mines, steel works, tanneries, and hotels, whilst under the Parliamentary Appropriation Act, several other important enterprises are being carried on. All these enterprises, Mr. Ryan maintained, in the course of his evidence, have been conducted successfully, particularly the State Insurance Department, which showed a surplus for 1917 of over £27,000, and for 1918 of over £74,000, such profits having been made notwithstanding the fact that the advantages to the insured workers were increased by 75 per cent without any corresponding increase in premiums.

It was, however, in the matter of coal mining that the commission was chiefly interested, and in this industry the state enterprise of Queensland seems to be no less successful than in the others. The establishment of state coal mines has, of course, involved the expenditure of large sums of money upon which no return is to be expected until the industry is fully developed. It is, however, confidently hoped that, as the operations of the State increase, savings will be effected in the wholesale and retail distribution of coal and thereby the price of coal reduced. The state coal mines, moreover, appear to be conducted on the most progressive lines. Change rooms and bath houses are provided for the men, and a sympathetic regard for the comfort and interests of the employee is one of the first requisites of an "administrator," whether he is attached to a coal mine or to any other state industry. The great value, of course, of Mr. Ryan's testimony was that he was speaking, not of theories, but of the results of practical experience. When, therefore, the Queensland Premier declares, as he did toward the close of his evidence, that he had formed the opinion that the nationalization of public utilities was beneficial to the public generally, he may well claim an attentive hearing, whether one is disposed to agree with him or not.

Crossing the American Desert

ANOTHER pioneer, as intrepid and as determined, as any who has preceded him, is about to seek, in his own peculiar manner, to conquer the Great American Desert. Following, for a portion of the way at least, the historic trail memorable because of the tragedies of Mountain Meadow and Donner Lake, a United States Army pilot is preparing to drive an aeroplane from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the design of stopping but once in the flight, and incidentally, if successful, distancing any previous non-stop achievement. The announced itinerary, according to the latest plans of the army air service, is from Long Island, New York, in a direct air line, as nearly as may be, to a point, not definitely designated, 500 miles west of North Platte, Nebraska. North Platte was at first decided upon as the first and only stopping place en route. This town is about 1500 miles from the starting point, and about 1250 miles from the objective point, San Francisco, California. The North Platte stop, if successfully negotiated according to program, would, prior to the recent achievement of the British aviators, Alcock and Brown, have surpassed the distance record previously made by the flight of the naval planes from Newfoundland to the Azores. But the British fliers covered a sustained distance of 1980 miles in their flight, thus adding several hundred miles to the record. Captain Roy N. Francis, who is to pilot the army plane, hopes to exceed this distance slightly before making his stop for fuel.

While the undertaking, even in the light of recent events of a similar nature, seems stupendous and epoch-making, it is probably fraught with no greater possibilities than were the efforts of the earlier pioneers in their determination to cross the prairies and the desert in their rush to the California gold fields in 1849. The means of traveling then employed, the covered "emigrant wagon" drawn by horses or oxen, are, of course, no more comparable with the means about to be employed than is the time consumed for the journey in those days with the time which will presumably be required for the proposed trip. Months were occupied, in the earlier period, to make the tedious passage from the Missouri River to the Sierra foothills in California, and the record of those undertakings, some of which were successful and some disastrous, marks a clearly defined page in American history. Mark Twain, in his first distinctive literary production, "Roughing It," gave to the world what is, perhaps, the most entertaining and instructive description of scenes and incidents along what is known as the Overland Trail, although his experience as a stagecoach passenger along that route post-dated, by a few years, the trek of the gold hunters of '49. The period was that of hostile tribes or bands of American Indians, road agents, buffalo herds, the old Concord four-horse stagecoach, and the pony express. All these have gone, of course, crowded out in the rapid march of civilization which spanned the great gap between the middle and far west. The driving of the "golden spike," which marked the completion of the first trans-continental railway, fifty years ago last May, relegated to the discard the last cross-country stagecoach, and ended the career of the pony express.

For a half century, almost, or until the advent of the automobile and its adaptation to long-distance traffic, the railway coach has served the tourist acceptably and well. But now there appears upon the horizon a new

rival, to which distance and time mean little. Spanning oceans and continents almost in a day, it fills even the sophisticated with amazement and wonder, and bids fair, very soon, to add to its already long list of conquests that of the American Desert, now submissive, figuratively, but which, until a comparatively few years ago, defied all who sought to traverse its forbidding wastes.

Notes and Comments

NEAR Vladivostok the British Military Mission is engaged in putting new heart into a number of Russian cadets and "N. C. O.'s." The idea is to form a small nucleus of men who will be of use to their country in the reconstruction period of the near future. Good Russians of all classes are in need of encouragement. The misfortunes of their country have weighed heavily on them. It is characteristic of the British that one of the things which they ask of their pupils is a love of games, and apparently the Russians are making good response. Recently a British general, leaving England for Vladivostok, took 200 footballs along with his luggage.

NOT everybody in Newfoundland, if one accepts the authenticity of a letter written to the editor of a St. Johns paper, is equally delighted to have that country chosen as the starting point for flights across the Atlantic. The aeroplanes, writes the disapproving Newfoundland, frighten his hens by the noise of their engines and the hum of their propellers, and now the hens are not laying anything like the number of eggs they laid before the aviators brought their machines into the neighborhood. The thing was an outrage, he declared emphatically, and should be stopped at once. Perhaps the letter was genuine; perhaps the signature "Pro Bono Publico" signed a humorously intended hoax. Nevertheless, it may as well be admitted that the aeroplane, when it comes into more general use, seems certain to add noise to an already noisy world.

Now that the holiday season has commenced, at any rate for some, the value of the picture post card habit becomes manifest, particularly to the stay-at-home. There are post cards and post cards: the ordinary sepia cards are the best, especially if the sender, having eyes to see and a descriptive pen, makes up for the photographic dullness as to essentials with such a picture as this of the Cornish coast: "The cliffs below are covered with flowers, foxgloves, bluebells, pink thrift, white and pink campion, and uncrumpling bracken; below are serpentine rocks, all colors, and below that again a jade green sea merging into blue in deep water."

IT IS estimated that the new Austria will, in point of size, not measure much more than Serbia, with a population slightly below that of Belgium. Of the vast territory which belonged to her under the Dual Monarchy, regulated from the Ball-Platz, there will remain but one-fifth. Such, sooner or later, was the inevitable destiny of this huge irredentism, held incontinently together under one political yoke. It was a destiny which became more than ever apparent after 1848, when the absolutism of Metternich collapsed and the world entered upon a new phase: the recognition of the rights of small nations.

THROUGHOUT her history, Austria has fought nationalism. She has fought it among the Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenes, Croatians, Serbians, and Slovenes; she has fought it among the Magyars, Italians, and Rumanians, and finally nationalism has won. Twelve months ago, the subjects of the Emperor of Austria numbered approximately 46,000,000; in the future the people of Austria will number under 6,000,000, and the Imperial Palace in Vienna knows its royal master no more. "The Austrian Empire," declared Bismarck, "is a ramshackle house built with bad bricks and held together by German cement." The words were a typical Bismarckian boast, too confidently arrogant to hint at prophecy; nevertheless such they were, and the prophecy has come true.

ACADEMICALLY considered, it is probably a desirable thing to test the knowledge of high school pupils by presenting them with a series of questions to answer about the war; but in reading the list recently submitted to the students in the New York City high schools, many an honest American citizen will be just as well satisfied that he does not have to pass the examination himself. It would be interesting, for example, to hear a conversation between citizens based on the question: "What were the military results of each of the following battles: (a) the first Battle of the Marne, (b) the Battle of Jutland, (c) Verdun, (d) Château Thierry, (e) the Argonne Forest?" Nor, perhaps, would the average citizen find it any too easy to "show briefly" the connection between Zimmerman's note of January, 1917, to the German Ambassador in Mexico and the entrance of the United States into the war. No one need doubt, however, that the knowledge of the students would be pretty well tested.

IN FORESEEING and preparing to meet a need for optical glass, without which no microscope, telescope, or periscope can be equipped with its lenses, the United States acted in a way that should satisfy any reasonable advocate of preparedness: except that it would have been still better, when war was declared in Europe, not to have been wholly dependent on importation. As the story of the industry now comes out, however, Germany had hardly invaded Belgium before the United States Government experts were busy at their experimental furnace in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, starting the research work necessary to begin making optical glass in the United States. When the United States entered the war, this preliminary work was almost finished, and although the government had at first to call on citizens generally to help to equip the enlarging navy and army with their own opera and field glasses, the manufacture of optical glass was soon meeting the emergency. To what extent the industry will continue is problematical, for there is comparatively little profit in the product. But it is safe to say that the United States will not again be entirely dependent on foreign glass-makers.